

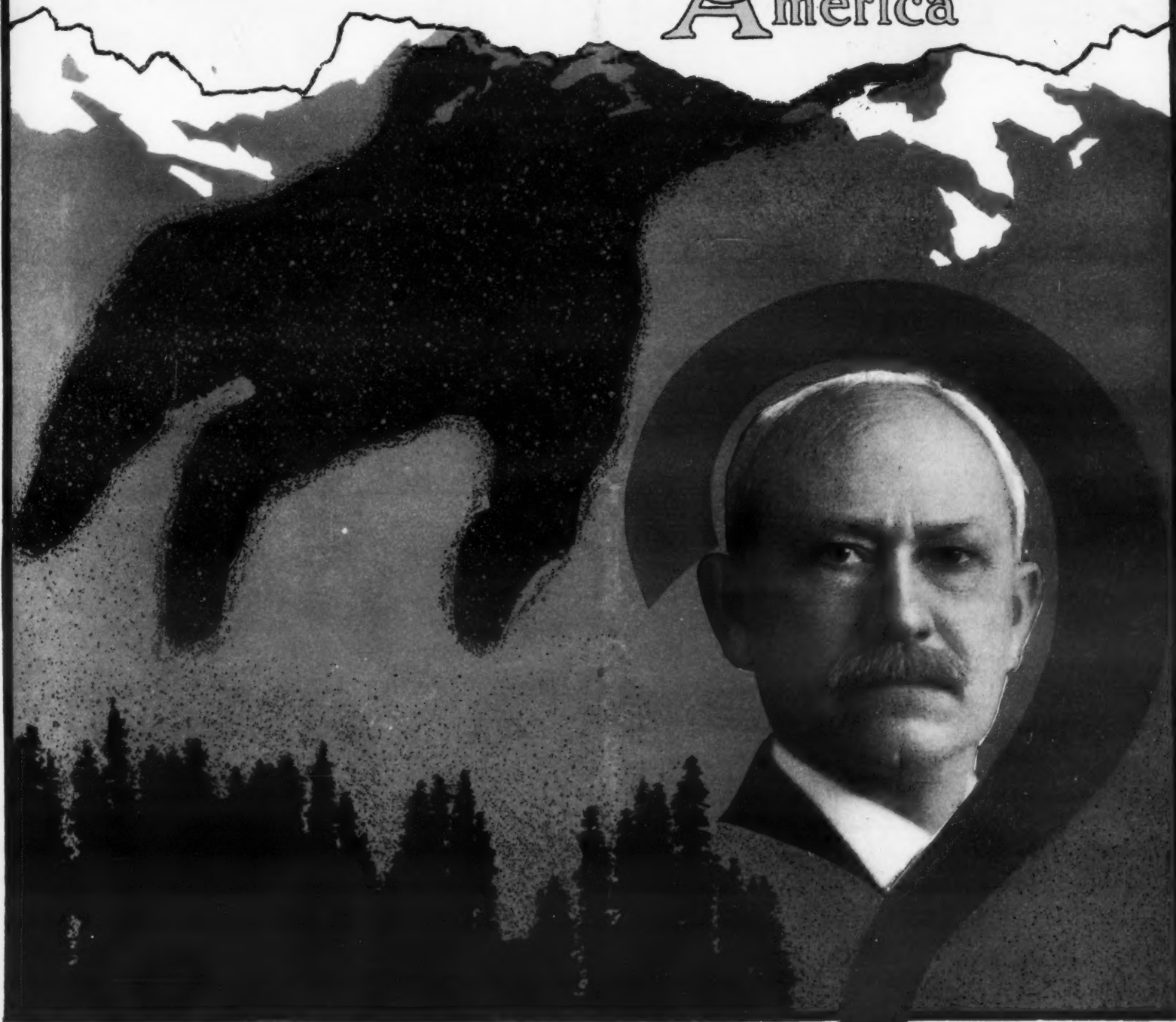
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

PROPERTY.

DO NOT TAKE FROM ALUMNI ROOM

# Colliers

Containing **Outdoor  
America**



COPYRIGHT 1910 BY HARRIS & CHASE

Are the Guggenheims in charge  
of the Department of the Interior

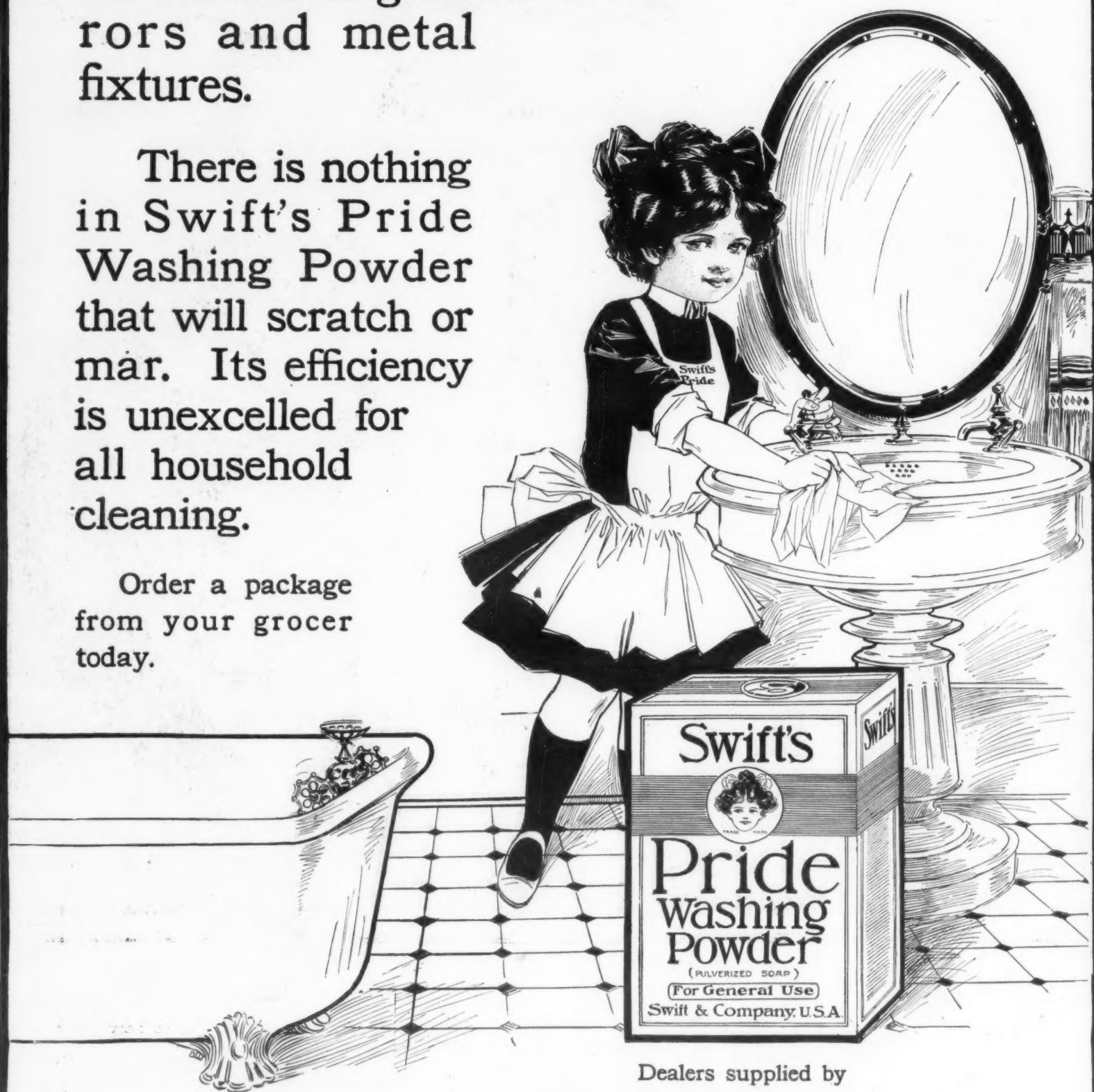
VOL XLIV NO 8  
NEWS-STAND EDITION  
NOVEMBER 13 1909

# Swift's Pride Washing Powder

Keeps the bath, lavatory and tile invitingly clean and preserves the brightness of mirrors and metal fixtures.

There is nothing in Swift's Pride Washing Powder that will scratch or mar. Its efficiency is unexcelled for all household cleaning.

Order a package from your grocer today.



Dealers supplied by

## Swift & Company





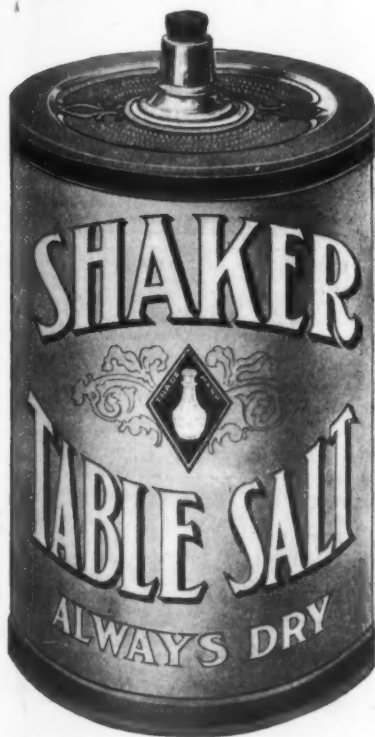
### Flows Freely

Simply tip the shaker and Shaker Salt flows. The salt never grows hard or lumpy. All that is necessary in very damp weather is to keep the top of the shaker dry, for the metal top draws dampness. But the salt itself always remains free-flowing. Every housewife knows how much this means.



### Cake of Gypsum

This is a cake of the gypsum taken from Shaker Salt. Every other table salt has most of the gypsum left in it. What do you think about eating a substance which may form like this in the body?



**At All Good Grocers  
Price 10c**

(East of the Rocky Mountains)

Every package contains a library slip, good for magazines and books

Nov. 13

# There is All This Vast Difference in Salt

**Shaker Salt always flows freely—like the salt in hotels.  
No pounding and poking, no clogging, no lumps.**

Common salt, as you know, isn't like that. You always have trouble in getting it out of the shaker. In damp weather it clogs up entirely.

When you dine at a first-class restaurant you note that the salt is fine and dry. You wonder how they get it to flow.

The secret is Shaker Salt—always. No first-class café would think of serving common salt on its tables.

You can have the same free-flowing salt in your home if you ask your grocer for Shaker. Yet the salt is not mixed with starch.

**Shaker is the only table salt which doesn't contain a percentage of gypsum. And gypsum is dangerous.**

In its natural state every salt contains gypsum. And gypsum is Plaster of Paris.

Gypsum forms into lumps in the body. It is the basis of gravel and gall stones. Every physician knows what trouble it causes in the liver, kidneys and spleen.

Yet every table salt save Shaker contains

this insoluble plaster. That is proved by Government tests.

We remove it by an elaborate process—a process which is ours alone. We precipitate it, then take it out in stony lumps such as we picture here.

The process is costly, but it is better to pay the extra cost than to eat such stuff as gypsum.

**Shaker Salt comes in a parafined box, proof against dampness, odors and dirt. It can't be contaminated.**

Salt put up in cotton bags absorbs dampness and odors, for salt is a great absorbant. And cotton cloth can't keep out the dust and dirt.

Shaker Salt comes in a wood fibre box,

covered with parafine—a damp-proof, sanitary box. Simply keep it corked, and the salt remains always dry and clean.

And the box has our patent spout—a convenient way of pouring salt into salt cellars.

**Shaker is the purest, dryest, saltiest table salt ever made.  
Note the results of this Government test.**

At Madison, Wisconsin; Government chemists analyzed 37 brands of salt. This is what the chief chemist said about the Diamond Crystal Salt Co.:

"The claims made by this Company for

exceptional purity and dryness in their salt are fully substantiated by the analytical results obtained by the writer."

That's exactly your ideal of the right salt for your table—exceptionally pure and dry.

**Shaker Salt costs only 10 cents per year more than common, coarse, lumpy salt, laden with gypsum.**

Salt is so cheap that the best salt costs but a trifle.

For this 10 cents per year you get salt free from gypsum. You get a salt that flows freely—sanitary, pure and convenient.

You would not go without it for ten times the price if you knew all that Shaker Salt means. Tell your grocer to send you a package and compare it with common salt.

**DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT CO., St. Clair, Mich.**

Makers of the only salt 99 7-10 per cent pure, as proved by Government Tests

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



## You Can Save From \$5 to \$40

Our direct-from-factory-to-you selling plan means a saving of from \$5 to \$40 for our customers.

Write for our Catalog 176. Look over our prices and compare them with others. That's all the proof you need.

Hundreds of thousands of Kalamazoo stoves and ranges are in use all over the country. Perhaps many in your own town. Ask their owners. Thousands have written us that there's nothing like the Kalamazoo—anywhere at any price.

We make buying and paying easy and convenient. Our catalog tells just how to know a good stove when you see it and use it. We sell for cash or we open charge accounts with all responsible people. We make all kinds of stoves and ranges for all purposes and for all kind of fuel. You can select your stove from the catalog and buy direct from the manufacturer for

## Cash or Credit

You know the reputation of the Kalamazoo stove. You know the standing of the Kalamazoo Stove Co. Besides—you are given 360 days to test your stove. Your money back if the Kalamazoo is not just as represented.

### We Pay the Freight

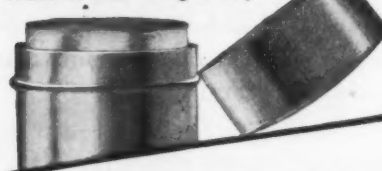
and guarantee safe delivery.

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Manufacturers  
Kalamazoo, Michigan

**"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

## Williams' Shaving Stick

Nickel Box—Hinged Top



In experimenting with Shaving Sticks, Williams' is the standard by which to compare your results.

Williams' Shaving Sticks sent on receipt of price, 25c., if your druggist does not supply you. A sample stick (enough for 50 shaves) for 4c. in stamps.

Address THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.



**The American Boy**

will delight and develop your boy every month in the year. Full of good reading, fine illustrations, helpful ideas. Thirty-two pages.

**The GIFT that LASTS all YEAR**

Send \$1.00 for a full year, 10c at news-stands.

SPRAQUE PUBLISHING CO.  
96 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

## A Number of Grand Values in Fine Violins

An opportunity to get an exquisite instrument. Good old violins (dated 1700-1830) from \$50 up. Concert instruments by the old masters. In fine preservation, from \$100 to \$10,000. Several sent on selection. Send for our beautiful catalog of old violins (Free). Monthly payments accepted.

LYON & HEALY, 14 Adams Street, CHICAGO

# ADVERTISING BULLETIN

NO. 29

## AN ADVERTISER WHO STOPPED.

**T**HIRTY or forty years ago the name of a certain laundry soap was a household word.

I doubt if any article ever had a stronger hold on its possible market. It had gotten an early start, grown up with the country, and the makers were advertising it steadily.

There came a time when the manufacturers of that soap decided that its reputation was so firmly established that no more advertising was necessary. So they stopped advertising—stopped permanently.

Other men had been learning how to make good soap, and among them were those who believed that honest advertising, backed by honest goods, was a sure road to a market.

One after the other they went into the standard magazines and newspapers and told the people about their soaps and washing powders. They kept at it, year in and year out, realizing that young

people are growing up every day and that every new home means a possible customer. Their products were good and they steadily won their way into the homes.

We seldom hear of that good old soap now, except that occasionally someone asks what ever became of it.

I cite these facts to illustrate the real confidence that has grown up between the people and the steady, reliable advertisers—those whose merchandise makes good the claims for it.

Scores of parallel cases could be given, but I have chosen this one because it is emphasized by the advertising in this issue of Collier's, which concentrates on household supplies sold by the grocer. Each of the advertisements represents a business built on the people's confidence in responsible advertising, backed by honest, reliable goods.

*E. L. Patterson.*  
Manager Advertising Department

IN NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE—"Key Numbers"

# BANNATYNE

## \$150 WATCH

Noiseless winding, patent recoil ratchet (which prevents mainspring from setting after watch is wound), patent lever double roller escapement, solid cut polished steel pinions—


These, and many other special features heretofore found only in much higher priced timepieces, place the BANNATYNE in a class by itself, making it

**The Only REAL WATCH at the Price**

The only low priced watch built on watch principles. The smallest, thinnest, easiest winding watch for the money. Most accurate and durable. **Guaranteed for one year.**

Ask your watch-maker or jeweller about the BANNATYNE. If he doesn't carry it, we will mail watch on receipt of price and dealer's name, postage prepaid. Nickel, \$1.50; Gun Metal or Gilt, \$1.60. Free booklet.

THE BANNATYNE WATCH CO., 38 Canal St., Waterbury, Conn.



The 1909 catalogue of

## Collier Art Prints

contains 132 illustrations of

the works of Maxfield Parrish, Howard Pyle, Frederic Remington, Jessie Willcox Smith and other foremost American artists. A feature of the book this year is a series of full-page pictures and intimate sketches of the artists themselves.

For 15 Cents we will send you this Book prepaid and Rebate the 15 cents with your first purchase of \$1.00 or more.

This book is a thing of beauty and of educational value—too valuable to send free—but when you realize that it contains 20 Gibson reproductions, 25 Remingtons, and Maxfield Parrish's beautiful Arabian Nights and Wonder Tales Prints, Edward Penfield's Animal Pictures for the Nursery, Jessie Willcox Smith's Pictures of Children—132 in all, it is certain you will want the book and some of the pictures as well. Mail 15c. in stamps. Address

Print Dept., P. F. Collier & Son, 413 W. 13th St., New York

Agents for Canada: Methodist Book and Publishing House, Toronto, Canada.

## "We Prove that the Price Auto Glove is the Best"

Glove satisfaction is what you are after. That means comfort, wear and appearance during the entire life of the glove.

**MAKE US PROVE IT**

If you write us we will send you a beautiful book showing our gloves in natural colors. It tells you why the Price Auto Gloves are the most practical as to wear, fit and styles. It's Free.

**PRICE AUTO GLOVES**

FRIED - OSTERMANN CO., "The Glove Authority"  
Successor Henry W. Price Co., Dept. M, ROCKFORD, ILL.





Try It On

## LOBSTER

All varieties of Fish are deliciously seasoned and made more appetizing with

## LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Soups, Steaks, Roast Meats, Chops, Game, Gravies, Chafing Dish Cooking, Welsh Rarebit and Salad Dressings are greatly improved by its use.



For four generations it has stood unrivaled as a seasoning.


See that Lea & Perrins' signature is on wrapper and label.

Return Substitutes.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGTS.  
New York.

## DRAWING

AS TAUGHT BY THE ACME WAY



Learn at home in spare time to be a commercial artist or draftsman. We quickly fit you for practical work. Students earn money and hold positions while studying. Personal criticism by instructors trained in Europe and America. Special instruction to develop your individual talent. You pay as you go; no large advance payment required. We guarantee proficiency or return money. Write for illustrated catalog and tell course you wish: Illustrating, Cartooning, Commercial Designing, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, or Sheet Metal Pattern Drafting. If you rather attend our Resident School in Kalamazoo, say so. Estab. 1898.


Acme School of Drawing, 5116 S St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

**ILLUSTRATING**  
CARTOONING  
DESIGNING  
MECHANICAL  
ARCHITECTURAL  
SHEET METAL  
PATTERN

## I TEACH Penmanship BY MAIL

I won the World's First Prize in Penmanship. By my new system I can make an expert penman of you by mail. I also teach Book-keeping and Shorthand. Am placing many of my students as instructors in commercial colleges. If you wish to become a better penman, write me. I will send you FREE one of my Favorite Pens and a copy of the Ransomerian Journal.

**C. W. RANSOM**  
289 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri



## HOME STUDY

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO OFFERS**

350 of its Class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Bankers, Accountants, Business Men, Ministers, Parents, and many in other vocations. The U. of C., Div. A, Chicago, Ill.



## Copy This Sketch

You can make big money as illustrator or cartoonist. My practical system of personal individual lessons by mail will develop your talent. Fifteen years' successful work for newspapers and magazines qualifies me to teach you. Copy this sketch of President Taft. Send it to me with 5c. in stamps and I will send you a test plate, also collection of drawings showing possibilities for YOU.

**The Landon School of Illustrating and Cartooning**  
1435 Schofield Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

## MAKE MONEY WRITING

**SHORT STORIES** for the Magazine. We sell stories and book MSS. on commission; we criticize and revise them and tell you where to sell them. **Story-Writing and Journalism** taught by mail. Our free booklet, "Writing for Profit," tells how. **The NATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION**, 54 The Baldwin, Indianapolis, Ind.



# COLLIER'S NATIONAL HOTEL DIRECTORY

## BOSTON, MASS.

**United States Hotel** Beach, Lincoln and Kingston Sts. 360 rooms. Suites with bath. A.P. \$3. E.P. \$1 up. In center of business section.

## CHICAGO, ILL.

**Chicago Beach Hotel** 51st Boul. and Lake Shore. American or European plan. Only 10 minutes' ride from city, near South Park System; 400 rooms, 250 private baths. Illus. Booklet on request.

## NEW YORK, N. Y.

**Broadway Central Hotel** Only N.Y. Hotel featuring American Plan. Our table the foundation of enormous business. A.P. \$2.50. E.P. \$1.

**Latham** 5th Ave. and 28th St. New fireproof hotel. Very heart of New York. 350 rooms, \$1.50 and up. With bath, \$2 and up. H. F. Ritchey, Manager.

## SEATTLE, WASH.

**Hotel Savoy** "12 stories of solid comfort." Concrete, steel and marble. In fashionable shopping district. 210 rooms. 135 baths. Eng. grill. \$1.50 up.

## RESORTS

## GULFPORT, MISS.

**The Great Southern Hotel** On the Gulf Coast of Mexico. Finest Hotel and Best Resort on the entire Gulf Coast. Booklet on request. F. B. Washington, General Manager.

FOR the benefit of our readers we have classified the various hotels in the United States and Canada according to tariff in their respective cities. One asterisk (\*) will be placed opposite the advertisement of the hotel which appeals to an exclusive patronage demanding the best of everything. Two asterisks (\*\*) indicates the hotel which appeals to those who desire high-class accommodations at moderate prices; and three asterisks (\*\*\*) indicates the hotel which appeals to commercial travelers and those requiring good service at economical rates.

## The 1909 Book of

## Collier Art Prints

Contains 175 Illustrations

15 cents each



Nancy

Would you like a copy of the new 1909 Book of the Collier art prints containing 175 illustrations in half-tone of the works of Maxfield Parrish, Jessie Willcox Smith, Frederic Remington, A. B. Frost, Charles Dana Gibson and many other leading American artists?

The engravings are made from the originals which were drawn exclusively for Collier's. They are exact reproductions in miniature and show the entire line with sizes, prices and descriptions. A feature of the book this year is a series of full-page pictures and intimate sketches of the artists themselves.

The book is a thing of beauty and of educational value—too valuable to send free—but if you will send us 15 cents in stamps to cover charges, we will mail you a copy and will

## Rebate the 15 cents

with your first purchase of \$1.00 or more.

Write your name and address plainly on the order form and send with 15 cents in stamps.

P. F. Collier & Son, 412 W. 13th St., N. Y.  
Agents for Canada: Methodist Book and Publishing House, Toronto, Canada.

## ORDER FORM

P. F. COLLIER & SON, 1909  
412 West 13th St., New York City

Enclosed find 15c in stamps to pay charges on one copy of the new book of Collier art prints.

Name.....

Address.....

# Collier's

Saturday, November 13, 1909



Cover Design		
"A Good Day's Work."	Frontispiece	Painted by A. B. Frost 8
Editorials		9
What the World Is Doing		11
Mrs. Pankhurst—Practical Politician	Illustrated with Photographs	Arthur Ruhl 13
The Vanderbilt Cup Race	Illustrated with a Photograph	Photographs 14
The Whitewashing of Ballinger	Illustrated with Photographs	L. R. Glavis 15
Outdoor America		
Edited by CASPAR WHITNEY		
Struggling Up Mount McKinley		Belmore Browne 18
Cleaning Up Football	Illustrated with Photographs	Edward R. Bushnell 19
A Month in the Woods for \$30	Illustrated with Photographs	Horace Kephart 20
The Outdoor Rogues' Gallery	Illustrated with a Photograph	William T. Hornaday 21
Skating on Wheels	Illustrated with Photographs	Wallace Hilary Evans 22
The View-Point	Illustrated with Photographs	Caspar Whitney 23
The World's Workshop	Illustrated with Photographs	28
War on Plant Insects		Julian Burroughs 34

Volume XLIV Number 8

P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers, New York, 416-420 West Thirtieth St.; London, 10 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. For sale also by Daw's, 17 Green Street, Leicester Square, W. C.; Toronto, Ont., The Colonial Building, 47-51 King Street West. Copyright 1909 by P. F. Collier & Son. Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1905, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Price: United States and Mexico, 10 cents a copy, \$5.20 a year. Canada, 12 cents a copy, \$6.00 a year. Foreign, 15 cents a copy, \$7.80 a year.

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## You'll Own a Santo Some Day— Get it Now



The Santo Vacuum Cleaner is backed by a guaranty that MEANS something.

Our guaranty insures your cleaner against defective material and workmanship. Any defects that appear at any time will be made good by us free of charge.

The guaranty back of the Santo is not merely a verbal promise—it is given to you in writing. It is binding and practically unlimited.

Write for a copy of this guaranty.

## We Also Guarantee—

Constant service without stalling or overheating. It does not require special heavy fuses and will not endanger your wiring.

It is to be strictly within the requirements of the National Board of Insurance Underwriters. A Maximum Vacuum of 7 to 8 inches—Mercury Gauge. 25 to 30 cubic feet free air per minute from the blower. Real portability—carry it up or down stairs with one hand.

A larger capacity than any other family-size vacuum cleaner. Fifteen to twenty years of service even if used every day.

The SANTO is made entirely in our own factory—the largest and best equipped institution in existence devoted to this business. We are responsible for every detail in the make-up of our cleaner. This is why our guaranty means something.

You will appreciate our cleaner—not only for its wonderful efficiency, but also because of its perfect proportions and beautiful finish. Top and base of polished aluminum—case covered with finest Chase leather—black, maroon or dark green.

The SANTO is as carefully and perfectly made as an expensive automobile. It is the last word in Vacuum Cleaners, yet the price is within reach of every user of electricity.

You can try the SANTO in your own home before paying for it and without obligating yourself in the slightest. Send us your application today.

## Write for this Free Book

"The Dustless Home" is the most fascinating book ever written on vacuum cleaning. It shows the many uses for our cleaner and tells how you can keep your home truly dustless, clean and sanitary—free from disease dangers that lurk in dust and dirt. Write for a free copy today. A postal will suffice.

High Grade Representatives wanted for open territory

KELLER MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 3-C, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Largest Makers of Sanitary Cleaning Devices in the World

## Nothing More to Buy

We furnish with the SANTO an aluminum tool for every purpose. Note the following complete equipment:

Electric cable for connecting cleaner to lamp socket.  
Vacuum Hose for all tools.  
Hollow renovator handle.  
6-in. nozzle for thoroughly renovating carpets and rugs.  
4-inch nozzle for portieres, upholstery, clothing, etc.  
Rubber nozzle for tufted upholstery, corners, etc.  
Wall brush for walls, ceilings, mouldings, etc.  
Book brush for cleaning books, hats, furs, etc.  
10-inch wood face nozzle for light and rapid sweeping.  
12-inch nozzle, felt faced, for sweeping hardwood floors.  
Blowing hose for drying hair, airing bedding, etc.  
Tube of lubricant which eliminates the greasy oil can.



LOUISE THOMPSON SUMTER N.C.

# Nestlé's Food

## BEST FOR BABIES

If your baby keeps puny and thin, something is the matter.

Most likely it's his diet.

In such cases, mothers who have changed the baby's diet to NESTLÉ'S FOOD have noticed a beneficial change.

NESTLÉ'S makes the firm flesh you notice in nursed children.

Just add water and boil.

We have a new book on Infant Hygiene which we will send with trial package (enough for 12 feedings) free on request. Mail this coupon today.

SEND NESTLÉ'S 63 Warren Street, New York.  
Please send me, free, your book and trial package.  
Name.....  
Address.....  
City.....  
State.....  
11-18

## SIXTH CRUISE of the ARABIC TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT

LEAVES NEW YORK JAN. 20, 1910  
ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED FOR 75 DAYS AT \$400 & UP  
NEW UNDER DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF WHITE STAR LINE  
APPLY CRUISE DEPT. WHITE STAR LINE—NEW YORK PROGRAM

## INTERCONTINENTAL UNIVERSITY

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
Includes Justice DAVID J. BREWER, U. S. Supreme Court; Hon. MARTIN A. KNAFF, Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Senator CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY, EDWARD EVERETT HALE, Co-founder.

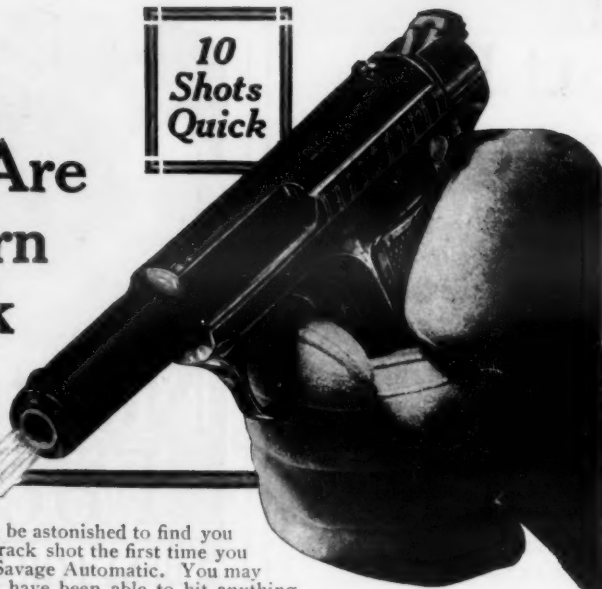
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Complete C. P. A. and Expert Accounting (including Commercial Law). Highly-qualified teachers. Separate course in Book-keeping. Easy payments—text books supplied free. Qualify at home for a fine profession and high salary. 160 Special University and Business Courses. Write at once for catalog. Be sure to name course wanted.

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Service.....Business Correspondence.....  
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Ask for Catalog 15D

# You Are A Born Crack Shot

10  
Shots  
Quick



**YOU'LL** be astonished to find you are a crack shot the first time you try the Savage Automatic. You may never before have been able to hit anything, yet you fire all ten shots into a mark as fast as you press the trigger. You use instinct—just as your finger involuntarily points precisely at a mark. All other guns require practice, and you are out of practice fifty-two weeks in the year. Wrist-crooking revolvers make you miss. Trigger-flinching at the critical moment makes you miss. Blowback automatic pistols make you miss. Why buy the kinds which generally miss, when you can be a born crack shot with a Savage Automatic *any time you pick it up!* The Savage is the only Automatic that *shoots straight*. Simply because all automatic action is suspended at each shot until the bullet is out! Safe to carry as a watch. Light (19 oz.); short (6½ in.); powerful (32 cal.). Uses standard ammunition. Your dealer's. If he hasn't it, you can buy it from us.

## "BAT" MASTERSON'S BOOK FREE

We have decided to give away another edition of "The Tenderfoot's Turn," by "Bat" Masterson, former Government scout and sheriff at Dodge City. Explains how the crack shots of the Southwest Trail won their fame. Send for a copy.

### THE SAVAGE RIFLES

With our new factory additions we can now meet the demand for high power (.99 model) repeaters (303). No more delay disappointments. Ask dealers to show our .22 cal. Repeater. Handsomely illustrated catalogue full of rifle information free. Use a post card. Send now to Savage Arms Company, 8211 Savage Avenue, Utica, New York.

# The New SAVAGE Automatic

# JAP-A-LAC

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.  
"WEARS LIKE IRON"

"Big  
Improvements made  
in a little way"

"Mamma,  
Show ME  
How"



## HOW MANY THINGS

in your house which could and ought to be refinished with a beautiful glossy surface that "wears like iron,"—if you only knew how? It's easy to know how. JAP-A-LAC requires neither work nor technical knowledge. A child can apply it, although maturer judgment and good taste in the selection of colors are needed to insure harmony of tones.

JAP-A-LAC is the hardest, most durable and lustrous colored varnish made. Applied according to directions it "sets" hard as adamant with a mirror-like surface and "Wears Like Iron."

JAP-A-LAC is made in sixteen beautiful colors for refinishing every kind of Woodwork, Bricks, Chandeliers, Floors, Furniture and every painted or varnished surface from cellar to garret.

JAP-A-LAC has no substitute.

**For Sale by Paint, Hardware  
and Drug Dealers**

If your dealer does not keep JAP-A-LAC, send us his name, with 10c to cover cost of mailing and we will send a free sample, quarter pint can of any color (except gold which is 25c) to any point in the United States.

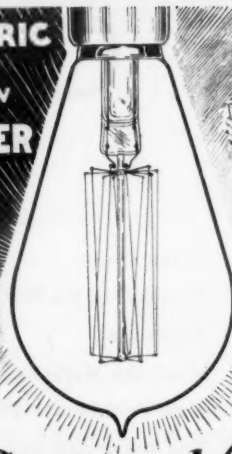
Write for illustrated booklet containing interesting information and beautiful color card. Free on request.

JAP-A-LAC Model Floor Graining Process solves the problem of "What shall I do with my old carpeted floor to make it sanitary and refined?" Your Painter can do it at a little expense or you can do it yourself. Insist on JAP-A-LAC.

Our Green Label Line of clear varnishes is the highest quality manufactured. Its use insures perfect results. Ask your paint dealer.

THE GLIDDEN VARNISH COMPANY, 3107 Glidden Building, Cleveland, O., U.S.A.

ELECTRIC  
LIGHT  
IS NOW  
CHEAPER



You can have a flood of beautiful healthful Electric Light at ½ the old cost by using

## General Electric TUNGSTEN LAMPS

The last argument of gas and oil is gone. They can no longer offer even the claim of economy. With G.E. Tungsten lamps electric light becomes at once a greater luxury and also much cheaper. The new filament in this lamp—its distinctive feature—produces a wealth of beautiful clear, white light with less than half the electricity required by old style incandescent lamps of equal candlepower.

### An International Achievement

The G.E. Tungsten lamp represents the combined achievement of European and American genius.

The General Electric Company secures for users of all its products the best that science and skill can produce by acquiring the rights and processes for the United States of the foremost inventors both in America and Europe.

Recognizing the revolution that the G.E. Tungsten lamp would create in lighting, the Company has secured all foreign processes of merit which would improve these lamps.

### Some Questions Answered

You can use G.E. Tungsten lamps in any electric light socket—in any position—at any angle.

The G.E. Tungsten lamp has a tough, durable filament and an average life of one year, or 800 hours' use.

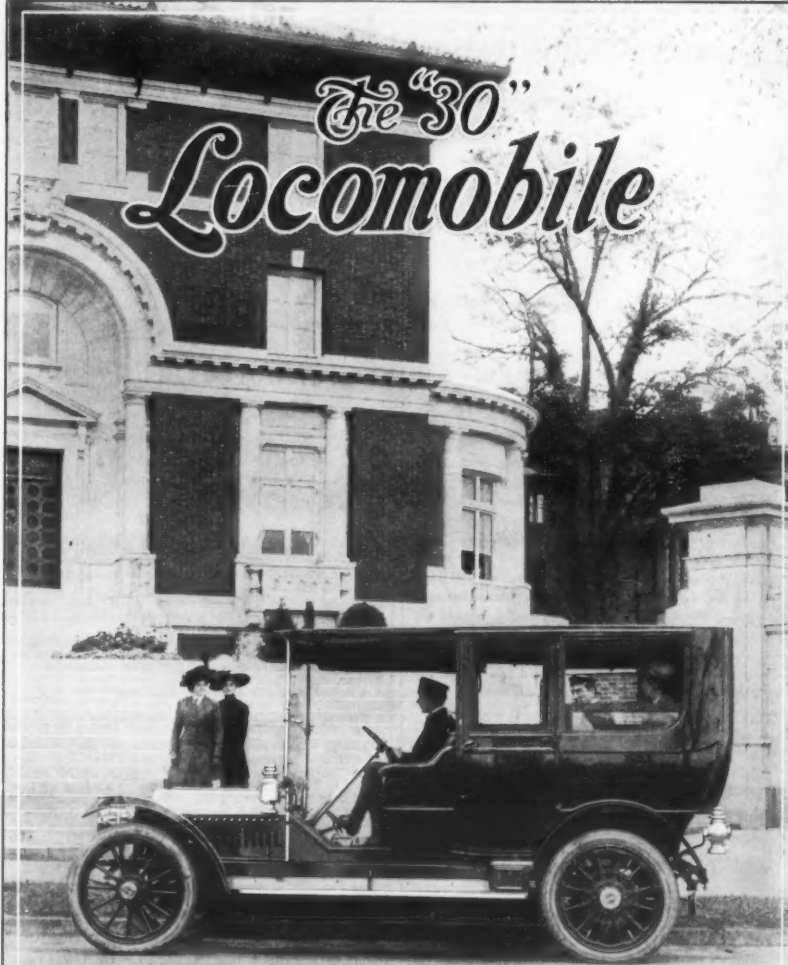
You can identify the genuine G.E. Tungsten lamp by the famous G.E. monogram on the lamp and on the package.

You can buy G.E. Tungsten lamps of any size for any voltage from your electric light company or supply dealer—or write us.

(G.E. Tungsten Booklet No. 34 (illustrated) tells more about these wonderful lamps and gives some valuable hints on the most effective way to light the home, office, store and factory. Write for it today.)

General Electric Company, Dept. 42, Schenectady, N. Y.  
The Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World.

## The "30" Locomobile



1910

30 Shaft Drive The Locomobile Co. of America 40 Chain Drive

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IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

# Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, November 13, 1909



## Thanksgiving

¶ The Thanksgiving Number, published next week, will have a cover by Maxfield Parrish appropriate to the season, a Thanksgiving poem by Bliss Carman, a double-page picture by A. B. Frost, and a page of humorous drawings in color by R. F. Thomson. Eight of the forty pages will be printed in color.

¶ Miss Virginia Tracy will contribute another of her stories of theatrical life, entitled "The Happy Valley," a story of that domestic life of stage people with which Miss Tracy is so familiar and about which the public know almost nothing. In his recent article on "The Girl and the Stage," Mr. Charles Belmont Davis spoke of those "daughters of the stage, well-mothered, well-nurtured in the best traditions of the drama and instructed in the technique of acting learned by their parents in the oldest of all schools—experience. From their birth they have lived in the mimic world, and they are as familiar with its tricks and traditions as most children are with the alphabet." These remarks might well have been applied to Miss Tracy. She has added the gift of sympathetic insight and literary expression to her inheritance, however, and her stories of stage life have an authenticity and intimate truth as rare as they are entertaining.

## Fiction

¶ Our readers will no doubt be interested to know that the short story pages will be filled with most interesting matter during the coming months. Stories have been secured from the following authors:

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS	GILBERT PARKER
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS	JOHN FOX, JR.
JUSTUS MILES FORMAN	GEORGE ADE
THOMAS NELSON PAGE	JAMES HOPPER
JOHN LUTHER LONG	REX BEACH
VIRGINIA TRACY	O. HENRY

## Suffrage

¶ Mrs. Pankhurst, a brief impression of whom we print on another page of this week's issue, comes of a radical family. Her father was a radical politician and her grandfather narrowly escaped with his life in the franchise riots at Peterloo in 1819. She was educated in Paris, where she met the daughter of Henri Rochefort and became an ardent Republican.

Miss Goulden met Dr. Pankhurst in 1879 and married him in the same year. Dr. Pankhurst was a barrister, and he had been a member of the first Woman Suffrage society, supported by John Stuart Mill. Mrs. Pankhurst at once began what was to be her life work, and she was active in pushing the Married Woman's Property bill drawn by Dr. Pankhurst and now law.

She assisted her husband's campaign as an independent Radical candidate for Manchester, and as a Radical candidate for Rotherhithe in the early eighties, and in 1886 she went to London and joined the Fabian Society and the Holborn Woman's Liberal Association. She remained a Liberal until 1892, when she joined the Independent Labor Party and returned to Manchester.

Mrs. Pankhurst has repeatedly been chosen by her fellow townsmen for positions of trust and responsibility. She served on the Board of Poor Law Guardians for Manchester, and in 1899, on her husband's death, she was appointed Registrar of Births and Deaths and the following years was elected as Trades Council Nominee of the School Board. She twice served on the National Demonstration Council of the Independent Labor Party.

Mrs. Pankhurst has four children, one son and three daughters. Christabel, the oldest daughter, has studied law, and it was she who attracted such interested attention in England last year when she conducted her own case in the police court and summoned the Home Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer and cross-examined them as witnesses.

Nov. 13

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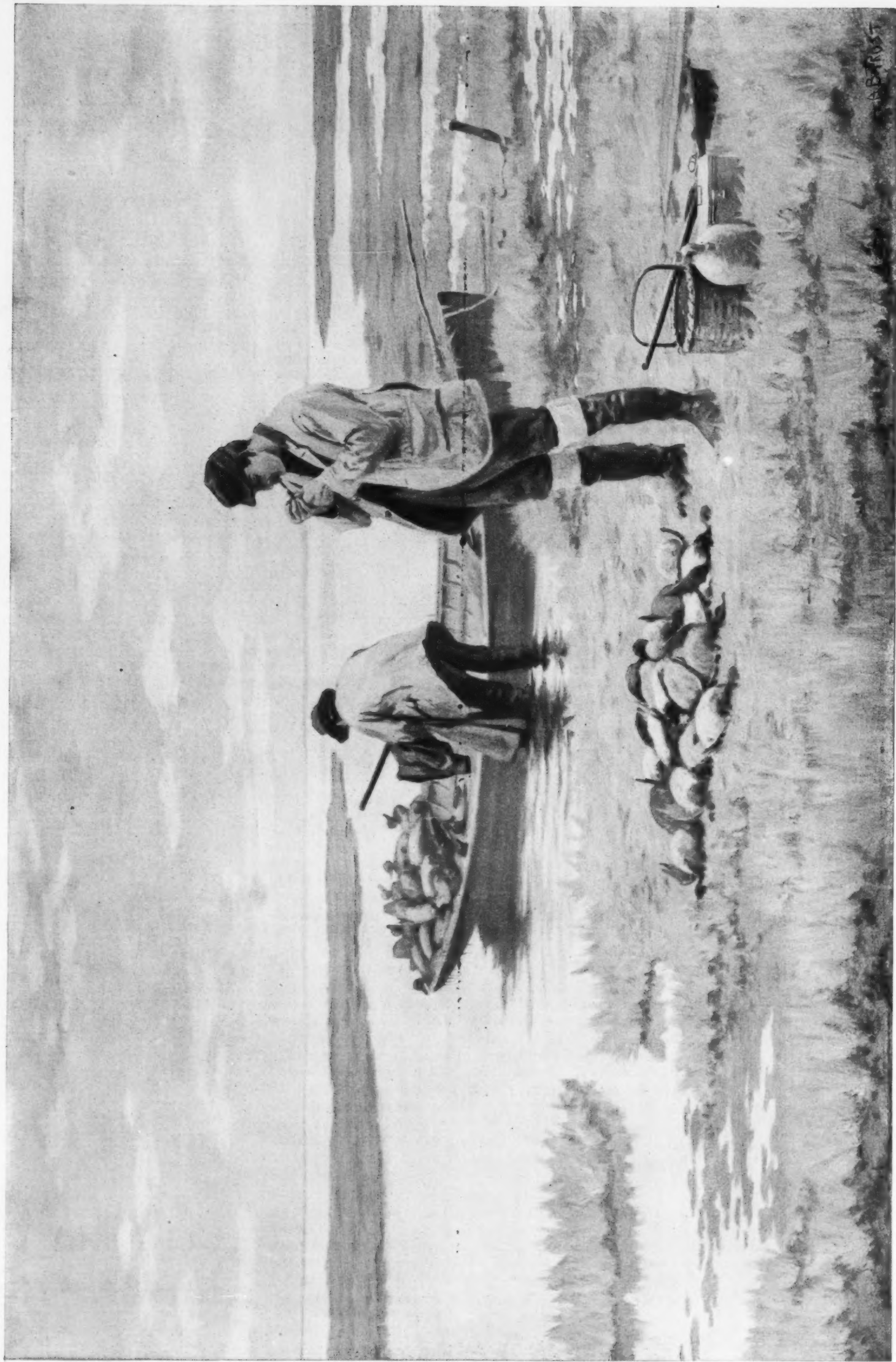
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## "A Good Day's Work"

PAINTED BY A. B. FROST

See "The Outdoor Rogues' Gallery," Page 21





# Collier's

## The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers  
Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street  
NEW YORK

November 13, 1909

### How About the Lid?

**T**HEODORE ROOSEVELT lent energy to the belief among men that to do right and seek justice was the course required of public servants. In the article by Mr. GLAVIS, published in this issue, the principles of Mr. ROOSEVELT, Mr. GARFIELD, and Mr. PINCHOT are shown in sharp contrast to those of Mr. RICHARD ACHILLES BALLINGER. Mr. GLAVIS's statement should be read in the light of the fact that the Guggenheim type of men do not make proclamation of their purposes. Their secrets lie hidden and are difficult to reach. Certain facts, however, stand out so boldly that an untrained mind can understand. Even before the time when BALLINGER admits he was employed by the Cunningham claimants, and while he was Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Cunningham claims, while under suspicion, were ordered to patent—and Mr. BALLINGER as Commissioner urged Congress to pass a law which would validate these claims. His whole course, then and since, has been that of an attorney using the information and power of his office to serve his clients. GLAVIS's first discovery in his investigation was the fact that Commissioner BALLINGER, a public official having to pass on these cases, had told some of the claimants "to make no statement until the charges were made, in order that they might know what they had to meet." Practically, here was the judge in a case secretly advising one of the litigants how best to get an advantage over his adversary—his adversary being in this case the general public. According to a letter written by CUNNINGHAM, BALLINGER, while Commissioner, furnished the claimants with copies of all correspondence and telegrams relating to these entries between the various special agents. Such an act might well disbar a friendless attorney. A high official, he acts as a spy for those of his friends and clients who are seeking to use the public domain as their oyster. Such a proceeding was not only on general principles wrong. It was contrary to express regulations of his own Department.

Notice this point—it means much: When GLAVIS offered to go to see a certain Congressman as to whose participation in the Alaska coal cases he had sworn testimony, BALLINGER told him "there had been too much of this sort of thing." GLAVIS later found that BALLINGER himself, about a year before, had represented a Congressman in Alaska coal matters. We make no further remarks at present about this particular fact. Lawyers will do some reflecting on it. Meantime the public will censure upon the advantages and disadvantages of sitting on the lid.

### A Distinction

**O**SCAR LAWLER, Assistant United States Attorney-General and legal adviser of the Interior Department under Mr. BALLINGER, takes occasion in Los Angeles to use the shorter and uglier word in refutation of our charge that he is a political tool of the Southern Pacific. "I have always identified myself with the regular Republican organization, but have never received a single favor at the hands of the Southern Pacific." Really, Mr. LAWLER, this is too innocent. The chief of the Republican machine in Southern California—and for that matter the real chief of the Democratic machine as well—is WALTER PARKER, salaried employee and political agent of the Southern Pacific—the same PARKER to whom United States Senator FLINT gave public and effusive thanks for the ease and skill with which he guided the political fortunes of a Southern Pacific attorney to a seat in the United States Senate. Before he became United States attorney for Southern California, Mr. LAWLER was attorney for the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad, a Southern Pacific adjunct. It is notorious in California that even the delegates to a county convention owe their temporary importance to their willingness to aid the Southern Pacific political machine. Mr. LAWLER's disclaimer sounds like the end-man's answer to the interlocutor.

### Geography

**A** CONTEMPORARY PRINTS a photograph of President TAFT stepping off his car at the Washoe Copper Smelter in Montana, and locates the President and the smelter in Nevada. Why not locate the Brooklyn Bridge in Chicago? The Washoe—named after the Nevada Indian tribe—is the great smelter which refines the ores of Butte into one-third of the copper of the world. It is not only the largest of smelters—it is a monument to one of the greatest romances in mining or commercial history. Not more fascinating is the story of CECIL RHODES and his South African gold discoveries, or BARNEY BARNATO and his diamond mines. Through its vast and complicated machinery

flow each year fifty millions of copper wealth. Fortunes are taken annually out of the dregs of its smoke-stack. The marvels of the depths aside, that spot is noteworthy where lie those treasures which make and unmake Senators and statesmen, quicken marts and stock-exchange tickers, buy Fortunys, alleviate misery, and for the many make of life a possession fuller of interest and of value.

### "Herod"

**T**HE HIGHEST IN ART often needs encouragement. Music had to be fostered among us before it began to pay. The taste for good pictures was limited when many of our galleries were begun. The most popular sculpture is not that which stands the scrutiny of time. In drama the managers who help ahead are not too many, and those who hold back are not a few. The public are to be treated in one respect as we treat children; it is the duty of leaders in art, science, and politics to give them some things for which they return no thanks. Putting on tragedy, in these days, when democratic taste controls, is seldom easy. It is depressing to the majority, although to the reflecting mind it is perhaps the most deeply consoling mood of art. The Greeks stated this truth long ago, and a few of all nations yearly discover it for themselves. We accept failure, destruction, error, death, more obediently when we have seen them clearly in their outlines, and it is the function of tragedy to reveal them so. Tragedy is the highest form of drama. Think over the world's greatest plays and see what an overwhelming portion are tragic. Except STEPHEN PHILLIPS's, what have we now in which the tragic quality is achieved? In producing "Herod" in this country, Mr. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM has therefore taken an admirable step toward giving the better drama a chance. It is set with magnificence and refinement and acted with comprehension and with taste. The play—as a tragic theme should—presents a subject that is both large and simple. HEROD's especial sin is the cruelty that is born of fear, and it finds him out. It pursues him closer and closer. It reaches at last what is nearest and most loved. It kills his wife and destroys his reason. There is no horror in the picture; only that austere reality which we have so long translated by the inadequate expression "terror and pity." Purification through insight is what is meant; elevation of thought and emotion through escaping from the personal to the universal and eternal. Such is tragedy, and such is "Herod." STEPHEN PHILLIPS has the music of a poet and the narrative power of a playwright. He fed upon the Elizabethans and was seven years an actor. "Paolo and Francesca" and "Herod" are the only two plays of recent years in English which are at the same time genuinely tragic and successfully dramatic.

### Troubles in Greece

**T**HE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE can never fade, and some of it inevitably hovers over the acres where centuries ago in marble, in deeds, in words, were embodied the utmost reaches of man's intellect and the happiest creations of his beauty-haunted dreams. Like earth tremblings, which sometimes break out almost simultaneously in many quarters of the globe, unrest now seems to jump rapidly from land to land. The probable fate of the present Greek dynasty is watched with complicated sympathies. The modern Greeks are an interesting people in themselves. International questions add to the importance of the situation, since none of the king's sons is likely to be chosen after a victorious rebellion, and foreign countries will therefore have an opportunity to gain or lose a point, according as a new king may be related to one or another reigning house. But always the most eloquent appeal is that which lives in the name the little country owns. The very place of the recent skirmish with the rebels, dignified with such a phrase as "the battle of Salamis," recalling XERXES, THEMISTOCLES, and PTOLEMY, is redolent of

"Far-off things,  
And battles long ago."

### Spanish Decadence

**T**O-DAY SPANISH SOLDIERS are carrying the torch of war into a country whence nine centuries ago there landed an invading host on Spain's own proper soil. Upon that invasion began a grand era of progress and prosperity for Spain. Agriculture, commerce, science, and the arts flourished most abundantly; the people lived in free municipalities, which elected their own administrators, and maintained their own military; without restriction simultaneous orisons went

up from mosque and synagogue and cross-crowned church of Christ; unweakened by struggles for political or spiritual rights, undrained of men or substance for schemes of foreign conquest, this vigorous, thriving population rose to the number of thirty million. The reign of King CHARLES I—that prince of Austrian family, born and brought up in Flanders, who became Emperor CHARLES V—marked at once the noontide of national power and the setting in of national decadence. As to the main specific causes which within two centuries brought the thirty millions down to seven, and from which Spain has not yet recovered, let us make room for the voice and views of the noted novelist, IBÁÑEZ, whose portrait, by the way, his eminent compatriot, SOROLLA, has painted. Having recalled the ferocious bigotry of PHILIP II, and the expulsion of a million Moors by the Third PHILIP—consummated just three hundred years ago—the author of “The Shadow of the Cathedral” writes thus:

“What came after [the Middle Ages] was a Teutonic and a Flemish Spain turned into a German colony, serving as a mercenary under foreign standards, ruining itself in undertakings in which it had no interest, shedding blood and gold for the ambitions of the Holy Roman Empire. . . . DON CARLOS and DON PHILIP II killed Spain forever. They were two foreigners, two Germans; PHILIP II clothed himself with a false Spaniardism to continue the policy of his father. . . . The Spaniard abandoned his plow or his weaving to range the world with an arquebus on his shoulder, and the town militias were transformed into bands which fought all over Europe without knowing why. . . . The fields remained barren for want of hands to cultivate them; the poor dreamed of becoming rich from the sack of the enemy's towns, and left their work. . . . If we had followed the policy of religious toleration, of fusion of races, of industrial and agricultural work in preference to military enterprises, where should we not be now?”

Spain can hardly be expected to retire from her position in Morocco now, but well may she deplore the course of history which destroyed the conditions of prosperity in order to seek the painted rags of glory.

#### A Change Already

THE NECESSITY HAS ARISEN of discriminating between the operator of an aeroplane and the inventor of one. Until within a short time the men who did the flying were all inventors or developers. Now, however, aeroplanes have reached a stage where they can be trusted to youthful and daring drivers who had nothing to do with making them. These men are merely chauffeurs of the air, courageous, but not necessarily more skilful than thousands of automobile drivers. For a long time a record-breaking flight will be a great news story, but the man who achieves the feat may be only a gritty and adventurous spirit who, a month before, was regularly employed to pilot a motor car up a crowded street.

#### An Item in Coal Cost

THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY furnishes these figures:

	1908	1907
Killed in coal mines of the United States . . .	2,450	3,125
Injured in coal mines of the United States . . .	6,772	5,316

These, also, are taken from the Survey's official pamphlet, entitled, “The Production of Coal in 1908”:

	1908	1907
Killed by explosions of gas or dust . . . . .	396	947
Killed by falls of roof or coal . . . . .	1,080	1,122

These deaths, says the report, “usually occur singly and are not included in the press despatches . . . it must also be stated that in the majority of cases the accidents could have been prevented if the mine workers had been careful of their safety. In most cases the falls are due to the failure to timber the working places or to the improper setting of the timbers.” In New Mexico the United States coal-mining law governs. The Territorial mine inspector reports that in 1908 thirty-four men were killed, and two-thirds of them were killed by falls of rock or coal. “In nearly every case these deaths were due to carelessness, and there is no section of the law which applies to these classes of negligence where the mine inspector could enforce proper methods to secure safety.” We have not yet altogether freed ourselves from the beautiful legal conception that a workman has the “right” to take whatever risks he pleases in the course of his employment.

#### Judge Mann

WE CALLED ATTENTION recently to the railroad litigation which has occupied the attention of the Supreme Court of New Mexico since its organization. We showed that eighty per cent of the railroad cases appealed to that court had been decided in favor of the railroads. Judge EDWARD A. MANN, a former Associate Justice of the court, takes up the task of answering us, and thereby accounts for some of the logic of former decisions of his court. One of the railroad decisions written by Judge MANN himself is among those which have attracted unpleasant attention to his court. Judge MANN cites eleven cases decided by the present judges of the Territorial court, of which all except one have been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. It happens that but one of the eleven cases cited is a railroad case. Judge MANN somehow fails to mention one case which the Territorial court twice decided in favor of the corporation—a case where a woman sued for damages for the death of her husband and two sons—and in which the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the Territorial court. The language of the Federal decision (178 U. S. 409) so flatly overturns the reasoning of the Territorial court that it justifies

in large part our former criticism. Against the present Territorial judges we have made no special charge. It is against the record of the entire court that we think public opinion should protest. Judge MANN thinks it cowardly to attack the court outside its jurisdiction. Contempt proceedings do not investigate; they only punish—as Senator PATTERSON of Colorado and other distinguished members of the bar have expensively discovered.

#### Ferrer, Etc.

ONE L. G. DE LARA, a Mexican, has been arrested in Los Angeles at the instance of the Washington authorities as an alien anarchist. The Mexican Government wants him. The head and front of his offending is the fact that he is believed to have guided through Mexico JOHN KENNETH TURNER, the writer who, in the “American Magazine,” is exposing Mexican peon conditions. The peculiar charge is made that DE LARA's arrest is the result of collusion between the Mexican Government, the Southern Pacific company, and such Federal officials as come under Southern Pacific control. President DIAZ has granted to the Southern Pacific large concessions of the public domain in Mexico. According to the statement of the Los Angeles police authorities, any foreigner who has been in the United States for a period of less than three years and who during that time makes public any threats against the Government, or “who is found to be a raw anarchist,” is a violator of the immigration laws and subject to deportation. DE LARA has lived in Los Angeles four years. The authorities, however, maintain that his recent trip into Mexico brings him within the law. The Ferrer incident aroused Europe, but newspaper correspondents are not numerous in Mexico.

#### It Might Have Been

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO central New York was a forest, and a fine one. Enterprising pioneers came, settled it, built roads, schools, and churches, and reared families. From those families have come many of the strong men of the nation. On one farm Governor SEYMOUR was brought up; on another was the home of KERNAN. The late Senator EVARTS's place may be seen, and EZRA CORNELL's farm. The growth of New York City and other large towns called off the intelligent young men. The soil is still the same soil. Its treatment has not been good of late years, but kindly treatment will still bring fine crops. If the State had begun, a hundred years ago, to educate her farm boys toward the farm, and had kept it up, she would be to-day a leader in agricultural progress. She has many small colleges. If the State would give an appropriation to each of them to hire two or three men to form the nucleus of an agricultural faculty, many boys who are now turned away from the farm would be turned toward it.

#### Blessings

BEING A JANITOR is to become a finer art. This is an almost isolated species of public servant, related only to the office-boy, of whom he is an enlarged domestic edition. In tradition they are alike indispensable and incompetent. Too many janitors also cultivate a never-ending gloom. Joy will seize the universe at the news that a certain society has undertaken to conduct a class for budding janitorial aspirants. Among the lessons are to be: how to repair a boiler, how to stop a leak, how to do elementary plumbing, and how to do other odd jobs that the janitor should do. There will be also inculcation of sunny manners. Among other blessings this class should reduce the crop of janitor jokes.

#### A Definition

WHENEVER SOME ONE among us gives a definition of the word “gentleman,” he is sure to be confronted at once with many objections. Our British cousins do not dispute over the subject, regarding it as settled long ago, and since we speak in their language—though we may sometimes think in another—we should be interested to know what “gentleman” means to the majority of them. They put a very simple construction on the word, a purely external, social construction, bearing no reference to the person's morals or religion, opinions or reputation, good qualities or bad. The chief question arising is whether he has what is understood as *gentle blood*, or the equivalents, *family, birth, descent*. So the affair is not one of character but of class. This Mr. PRICE COLLIER recognizes in his book on “England and the English,” where he speaks of “the gentleman class.” Says the learned FREEMAN: “Early in the eleventh century the order of gentlemen as a separate class seems to be forming as something new.” Thus the word has its historical, as well as its etymological, associations. With the growing democratization of all countries, *gentleman*, in the British sense, may become as obsolete as *lord* has become in the sense of the domestic or professional master or superior, or, as we might here say colloquially, “boss.” Meanwhile, the present British idea can be well illustrated by the use of the terms “ranker” and “gentleman private.” The latter is an individual who enlists in the army as a private, but whose social standing is that of an officer, the tradition being universally recognized, by the commissioned hierarchy and the rank and file alike, that an officer is a gentleman and that a common soldier is not. A “ranker” is one who has been promoted to a commission from the ranks, and who, not being a gentleman, is the social inferior of his brother officers. When mixed cricket teams play a match, you find the players named in the published scores as “Jones” and “Mr. Brown,” etc., in indication of their social rank.



# What the World Is Doing

## A Record of Current Events

A petty and futile rebellion of Greek officers on October 29 polluted almost the sacred spot of ancient history. It was at Salamis that some naval mutineers under Lieutenant Tibaldos were beaten back after an ill-planned torpedo-boat raid. ¶ King Menelek of Abyssinia was stricken with apoplexy on October 28. ¶ The visit of the Czar to Italy is interpreted as the shattering of the Triple Alliance. ¶ He went to Italy because the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has completely changed the face of European politics, because there is recognition in Russia and in Italy that Austria now menaces the spheres of future influence and expansion long marked out by these nations for themselves. ¶ The papers see in it the sure growth of Italian dislike for Austria. ¶ The so-called Korean Patriotic League speaks of the Ito assassination with wild and swirling words:—"Now is the time for our 20,000,000 of people to secure their independence. Ito is dead. He brought to our country the rule of the Japanese and enslaved the people." Many believe that Japan, by constant pressure on China, is squeezing out of her every railway and mining concession possible in Manchuria. ¶ William Watson, like the greater Swinburne, is a fiery lover and a bitter hater. When the British public and the Government officials starved his friend, John Davidson, so that he committed suicide, Watson wrote a poem against the powerful woman whom he believed to be instrumental in blocking a pension grant from the Government. He called her "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue." ¶ Questing the giant pig and bongo, Theodore Roosevelt and his son, the photographer, may touch at Soysambu at the end of this month, on his trip from Nairobi to Entebbe. From Entebbe Mr. Roosevelt will drift down the Nile in search of the coy white rhino and Nile buffalo. ¶ The Board of

Managers of the National Geographic Society on November 3 unanimously voted its confidence in Commander Robert E. Peary's report that he reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909. The Board then voted gold medals to him and to Captain Bartlett of the "Roosevelt." ¶ A West Point cadet was killed as the result of a mass play in the Harvard-West Point football game. ¶ There could be no better proof that the tariff revision, lovingly engineered by Speaker Cannon and Senator Aldrich, was a revision downward than the race of the "Touraine" against time to enter her imports before the new schedule went into effect. She sped into port with a rare, rich cargo of wines, champagne, and brandies. At midnight of October 31 these food products advanced in duty something over 33 per cent. ¶ Mr. Taft has ended his all-America tour with a vocal record of something over two hundred speeches and a space allotment of eleven thousand miles. ¶ Wilbur Wright is a professor indeed. His scholar, Lieutenant Lahm, has sailed through the fine November air for 58 1-2 minutes. ¶ The District Court of Appeals in Washington affirmed the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which sentenced President Samuel Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison, and Vice-President John Mitchell of the American Federation of Labor to prison—for twelve, nine, and six months respectively. The charge is contempt of court, inasmuch as the three defendants failed to obey the order directing them to remove the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis from their unfair list. The name was actually taken off, but the leaders of the Federation stimulated their boycott by the frequent use of it in the columns of the "Federationist." ¶ The world's aeroplane record for distance and time aloft was made by Henry Farman on November 3. He was in the air 4 hours 17 minutes 53 seconds and traversed 144 miles

### The Machine and the Reformers

Good government had the best of it in New York and Toledo, and it fell hard in San Francisco and Philadelphia. Tom Johnson of Cleveland was a personal issue, and was worsted. Governor Hughes of New York was backed up throughout the State in his direct primaries measure. Massachusetts lost 50,000 Republican votes. The Mormons were heavily defeated in Salt Lake City. Maryland defeated the negro disfranchisement amendment.

The wounded tiger of New York was permitted to thrust only one paw in at the feeding trough. It was a striking and thorough anti-Tammany victory, and, at the same time, a personal victory for Judge Gaynor, Tammany's candidate for Mayor. The election was a disastrous blow to Tammany. It has had four somewhat lean years with the McClellan administration, now to be succeeded by four years with still less patronage. Tammany's ticket, besides being loaded by regular Tammany organization men, was overweighted and, as the event proved, swamped by the two characters of Judge Roesch and Christopher D. Sullivan. Judge Roesch had figured noisily in the Lexow testimony, and Christopher Sullivan was one of the Sullivan gang who protect gamblers and thieves and employ thugs and strong-arm men for vote-making purposes.

The key to the New York situation is the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Board will have the authoritative say on the spending of one billion dollars in the next four years. The anti-Tammany forces captured the Board and therefore the situation—winning thirteen out of its sixteen votes. Another odd feature in the result is that control of the Board passes across the river to Brooklyn with 8 votes to Manhattan's 4.

It is probable that Mr. Hearst's heading of the Fusion ticket, cooperating with the regular Republican strength, elected the Fusion ticket, and that it would not have been elected without his aid. Mr. Hearst's vote of 150,000 was only one-half of what he received in his campaign for Mayor four years ago. That which has lost him his fervent support was his apparent willingness, or what the general public believed to be his willingness, to make political alliances with such men as Charles Murphy and Fingy Connors.

Judge Gaynor's appeal, which won for him his election, was his life-long reputation as a sincere radical, and his reiterated opposition to the Traction Trust. He was believed to be an anti-boss, anti-Traction-interests candidate. His irascibility, his use of insulting epithets, his occasional inaccuracy of statement, proved not to be damaging in the voters' estimate of his general worth.

The false, the unjust, and the unfair attacks on him proved to be damaging to his opponents. The feeble and unwise way in which the Judge himself met these attacks did not seriously lessen his vote-getting.

The issue in most of the counties in New York State was the direct primary law, and the measure, advocated by Governor Hughes, won a substantial victory. There will be about 45 Assemblymen pledged to some extent to direct primaries. Last winter there were 28 Assemblymen so pledged.

The San Francisco issue was, shall there be a continuation of the "Graft Prosecution"? Francis J. Heney, candidate for District Attorney, has carried his powerful and vitriolic campaign up from the levels of labor union grafters and ungrammatical supervisors to the peaks of high finance where street-car magnates maintained their ancient solitary reign. Molesting some of the leading families of San Francisco, Heney began to lose the support of a part of the general public. His fierce attack on Patrick Calhoun made him a host of enemies. Charles M. Fickert, Republican and Union Labor candidate, who defeated Heney, had let it be understood that he would drop the graft prosecution if elected. P. H. McCarthy, Union Labor candidate for Mayor, was elected against William Crocker, Republican, and Dr. T. W. Leland, Democrat. McCarthy is the friend of a wide-open town.

The spear-head of the Philadelphia campaign was the third campaign for District Attorney of D. Clarence Giboney on the William Penn and Democratic ticket. He is head of the Law and Order League, and he represents militant reform in the two counts of rake-off on the city budget and the sale of crime by the local political organ-

ization. The Republican organization piled up a 50,000 majority against him for Rotan. The Republican State ticket for Supreme Court Judge, State Treasurer, and Auditor-General won by 100,000.

The result in Salt Lake City is the most powerful blow that has yet been struck at the political power of the Mormons. The reelected Mayor, John S. Bransford, represents not only an opponent of the Mormon machine, but also an opponent of the anti-Mormon bitterness. Much of the "Gentile" opposition in the past to the Mormon power has been so bitter as to be unfair. Bransford was a "Gentile," but a fair-minded one. He also represented the boom-and-boast spirit of his section. He was a New Westerner.

In Cleveland the shouting and the tumult has centered about the person of a picturesque and sincere radical, who had dealt with the traction situation. Tom Johnson's defeat for Mayor by Herman C. Baehr was not the defeat of a reformer by machine interests. It was in part the loss of confidence in an honest official who had been in a troubled situation with the street railway companies. This is Johnson's fifth defeat within the year. He was defeated in the franchise referendum on October 22 last year, following his six months' control of the street-car system; then in his campaign for the election of county officers; next in a referendum on the issue of bonds; again on a street railway referendum.

Governor Draper of Massachusetts had vetoed an eight-hour bill for public employees, and this had turned organized labor solidly against him. He was Republican candidate for reelection, and though he won again, his majority was cut by 50,000 votes. This severe drop in the Republican majority was due to the labor union opposition, added to displeasure with the tariff.

On the charter vote, Boston has decided for a four-year term for Mayor, a single Chamber City Council of nine members, and nominations for city officers by petition.

Mr. Taft had declared himself against the Boss Cox Republican candidate in Cincinnati, saying:

"If I were able, as I may not be, because public duty calls me elsewhere, to cast my vote in Cincinnati in the coming election, I should vote against the municipal ticket nominated by the Republican organization."

In spite of this, Dr. Louis Schwab, Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected by about 5,000 votes.

In Indianapolis Tom Taggart's man, who was backed by the brewers, was beaten by the Republican candidate for Mayor, Samuel L. Shank.

Of the reformers in the smaller order of cities, Mark Fagan of Jersey City went down again in defeat. Brand Whitlock, Golden Ruler, swung Toledo behind him for the third time.

Rhode Island has reelected the Republican Governor, Aram J. Pothier, by 7,000 plurality. There were three constitutional amendments up for consideration in Rhode Island, but the two on which attention was centered gave the Governor the veto power and redistrict the State. Both were carried.

Virginia remains true to Democracy, electing William H. Mann Governor.

The Democrats gained heavily in Nebraska, in part because of the revolt of the Republican tariff insurgents. Nebraska went Republican by 24,000 in 1907, and this year the State went Republican by only a few votes.

### Sky-Scraping

Doncaster, England, was having a slow time of it with its Flying Week till Delagrangé in a Blériot monoplane beat the world for speed. He made a mile and 800 yards in 1 minute 47 1-5 seconds. This is going 54 miles an hour.

The old-time tunnels used to chip off flies from the heads of brakemen, according to some accounts. But snigger yet was the swoop of Leblon, who used his aeroplane to knock off the hats of the first row of spectators at the Doncaster airship meet. He was flying low when a wind swirl caught him and drove him at the bunch of spectators. He reached for the steering-gear and shot up vertically, whisking off the hats of those nearest to him.

Continuing the instruction of his warrior pupils, Wilbur Wright shut off his motor at a height of 150 feet

and gently glided to earth. That happened at College Park, Maryland, on October 25, in the sight of Lieutenants Foulois, Lahm, and Humphreys. Wright has whipped the three men into shape, so that they are going up alone for a half-hour and more at a time.

Lieutenants Foulois and Humphreys were up together on November 3 for 1 hour 1 1/4 minutes. This came within 10 minutes of being a world's record for two persons. Wright's work with his Government pupils is now at an end.

The wife of an infantry captain spent four minutes aloft with Wilbur Wright on October 27. "Now I know why the birds sing," said she as she jumped down.

### The Passing of Old England

THIS much is certain, that the world will move in the next two years. Home Rule for Ireland is more nearly in sight than ever before. It is still just over the horizon line—but that is better than the hopelessness of the Cause, a decade and a half ago, when Mr. Gladstone's measure would pass Commons and then shatter itself in laughter against the bulwarks of the Lords.

The fatigued statesmen of England's Lower House have begun a three weeks' rest. Commons adjourned on November 5, and it will reconvene on November 23. This means that no general election can take place till next year. During this interim, the Lords will be fingering the Budget, and trying to decide which policy will be less destructive to their continuation in the land of the living. Shall they reject a great popular measure, with their own consequent possible abolition by an angry people with whom they have perhaps already outstayed their welcome? Or shall they by silence give consent to a system of finance which will shear them of their ancient solitary hereditary reign on the first-fruits of others' toil and on land which might be split up for cultivation? Almost all the cards have been played by both sides, and little is left but to add up the count and announce the victor.

At Newcastle, Lloyd-George said that there had been a slump in Dukes. And at odd moments he has spoken of them as "goldfishes" and "wild backwoodsmen." Lloyd-George describes his output as "plain, straight talk."

In reply he has been termed the "semi-barbarian leader of a horde of brigands"—the "political gamin" with "incendiary levity."

The "Saturday Review," which believes many things, believes that Lloyd-George "slandered a class" in his Newcastle speech. The "Saturday Review" deems that week lost in which it does not insult Americans, the Irish Roman Catholics, working men, and the present English Government. Now it proposes to eliminate the Chancellor of the Exchequer by making him a peer, with two or three good landed estates with a palace apiece and a tidy rent-roll. "Somehow or another, too, the entrée to his neighbors' houses, both in London and the country, would have to be secured. How much of this ranting against dukes and landlords should we hear then?"

The Government met a severe defeat on October 28 in the by-election at Bermondsey. The Unionist candidate received 4,278 votes to the 3,291 votes of the Liberal candidate. This indicates that a general election might not be favorable to the present party in power. There is a chance that, heartened by this local victory, the flustered Lords will pluck up courage enough to reject the Budget and force a general election.

### Mr. Cannon's Plans

SPEAKER CANNON, in concluding his speech at Helena, referred to the close of his public career by saying: "I'm going out of Congress one of these days." When asked if by this he meant that he would not seek membership in the Sixty-second Congress, he replied with a Biblical story, the application of which could be interpreted variously.

Some of the Speaker's friends, believing in "the solidarity of the Republican Party," and desiring, or stating that they desire, to preserve that solidarity in all its completeness, have been insisting, in private and public, that Mr. Cannon is just as good as Aldrich,

# What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events

and as the President has seen fit to praise the Rhode Islander, he ought likewise to praise the Speaker. Other friends are urging the President to say no more. Illinois, they say, is dangerously near ready to go almost solidly insurgent. It only needs a little fuse to touch it off. A little more Presidential praise of Cannon might do it. Whether the Speaker's contradictory remarks about his place and plans in Congress are inspired by the constant growth of insurgent ground, or Secretary Ballinger's hold on office through the President's aid, only Mr. Cannon knows.

## St. Paul and Cannon

**S**PEAKER CANNON is still picturesque, blasphemous, and scriptural on the topic of insurgents.

"What do you think of the fight they are putting up against you?" he was asked, as he steamed down the Mississippi with 176 of his House party.

"Get out your pencil and write this down," said he.

"Old Paul, you will recollect if you refer to his journey, finally struck an attitude and said: 'I have been imprisoned, punished with stripes, met with robbers on land and have been shipwrecked and have met the beast of Ephesus, but none of all these could discourage me.' That is all."

But the clearest note came from Mr. Cannon on October 30 at New Orleans. He rose before the Deep Waterways Association at a smoker in his honor, and defied the "insurgents." Said he:

"The Speaker of the House of Representatives is a man of power as long as he is able to keep his majority together. The moment that majority goes against him his name is Dennis."

"There has been a lot of foolishness talked by the minority, who represent this puny figure [pointing to himself] as a Colossus of Rhodes bestriding four hundred men and saying to them:

"Stand still and be blessed; move and be damned."

"That is all tommyrot. That is peanut politics. But I am not going to talk politics. This is a smoker."

## From Latin America

**T**HE Nicaraguan revolutionists are pegging away with apparently good chances of success, but Zelaya is by no means an easy man to put out of business. The country is mountainous, roads are poor, and quick campaigning is impossible. The resignation of Dr. Rodolfo Espinoza, Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, suggests that he at any rate thinks the revolution will succeed. His brother has been active in the latter, and both he and President Zelaya evidently agreed that he could not be useful as Minister any longer.

Peru has accepted the arrangements for the boundary dispute approved by Bolivia and trouble seems to be averted. The arrangements provide that both Governments shall accept without dispute the awards made by the President of Argentina.

Another link in the longitudinal railway, which will extend through Chile all the way through Peru to the Straits of Magellan, has been contracted for by a London syndicate. The price is \$15,250,000, and the line will run between Copiapo and the nitrate port of Iquique. Our Minister to Chile, Thomas C. Dawson, who was recently appointed Chief of the Latin-American Bureau of the State Department, has been authorized to delay his departure from Santiago in order to obtain a settlement of the Alsop claim case, which has been pending between the two Governments since 1885. The claim involves about one million dollars, and is one of those which Chile inherited from Bolivia after the great war which cut Bolivia off from the seacoast.

## The Government Afloat

**M**R. TAFT has struck a popular line of talk in his waterways speeches. Some newspapers, which are temperamentally optimistic, interpret the remarks as a defiance of Speaker Cannon. Other papers, saddened by experience, don't believe it means quite all that, though they are pleased with its tone.

The President has been making a 1,200-mile trip down the Mississippi. His companions were a varied assortment of law-makers and enforcers, including the Vice-President, two Cabinet members, twenty Senators, four foreign envoys, Speaker Cannon, and 176 rank and file Congressmen. Mr. Taft was on his way to the annual convention of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association, which urges a permanent 14-foot channel in the Mississippi from the Illinois River to the Gulf. Those who have promoted the junket are deep waterways interests, hoping to get through Congress a river and harbor bill with a big bond issue sufficient to build the deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf. Mr.

Taft at St. Louis on October 25 said that the real purpose of waterways improvement by irrigation of the arid and subarid lands was not to distribute pork. He didn't believe it a sufficient reason for adopting a waterways measure that it would send certain Congressmen back to Congress or that it would make a certain part of the country during the expenditure of that money prosperous.

"If it shall turn out that some part of the country is linked to a particular project by reason of eloquent

It will be remembered that these two, along with the American Sugar Refining Company, were indicted for criminal conspiracy in connection with the closing of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company's independent plant. The incident caused the financial ruin of several persons, the loss of their good name, and the death of one.

The two gentlemen who are squirming out from under plead that the plant was closed down and the dubious transaction finished off in perfected form before January 4, 1903. So the indictment against them, they said, filed more than five years later, was barred under the statute of limitations, with its limit of three years for prosecutions of "crimes not capital."

The Government will carry the Sugar Trust case to the Supreme Court and fight the decision which frees Kissel and Harned under the statute of limitations. The Government, in the person of Attorney-General Wickersham, holds that the statute of limitations does not begin to run in the favor of a person engaged in a conspiracy in restraint of trade by means of a contract until he terminates the restraint and allows the current of trade, by him interrupted, to resume its course.

The directors of the Sugar Trust, including John E. Parsons, have decided not to make use of the statute of limitations, but to fight out the matter in court. Whether these gentlemen, thus entering on a voluntary martyrdom,

hear the rumble of a distant drum or like the heroic pose for its own sake, they have at last stepped forward to face the music and take the medicine.

## "The Christian Soldier"

**T**HE value of a warm heart was shown in the life and fame of General O. O. Howard, who died on October 26. His work to help the unfortunate and add a little to the realization of human brotherhood enabled him to reach a multitude of folks whom his war record alone would have left unmoved. His own nature was so warm and hearty, and his interest in a variety of causes so human, that thousands of his fellow countrymen had come to feel a personal affection for him. He called out much the same public esteem as Edward Everett Hale.

General Howard was the last of Union Commanders of the Civil War. He was Colonel of the Third Maine Volunteers, was in the battle of Bull Run, and soon became Brigadier-General of Volunteers. At the battle of Fair Oaks he received two wounds in the right arm, which later was amputated. Then he returned to the front and was on hand for the second battle of Bull Run. In 1862 he became Major-General of Volunteers, and then commander of the army and Department of the Tennessee. Marching through Georgia with Sherman, he was on the right wing.

At the close of the campaign he became Brigadier-General in the regular army. Because of his success in the Carolina campaign and the surrender of General Johnston, he was made Major-General in the regular army.

He was appointed Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy in 1881. He was in the Indian campaigns against the Nez Percés in 1877 and the Bannocks and Piutes in 1878.

He helped to start Howard University in Washington, which was named in his honor. He was president of it 1869-73. He was president of the Board of Directors and had been founder of the Lincoln Memorial University, at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. The institution is for the education of the poor whites of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Sherman wrote to Grant concerning Howard: "I find him a polished and Christian gentleman, exhibiting the highest and most chivalrous traits of character."

## Educating Educators

**T**HE State superintendents of education of fourteen Southern States have just concluded a tour of inspection of Northern schools and colleges in the private car of Mr. Robert C. Ogden, the New York City merchant philanthropist and president of the Conference for Educators in the South. This party visited and studied the State universities of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, as well as the University of Chicago and the admirable Stout Manual Training School at Menominee, Wisconsin. Particular attention was given, however, to the country public schools and the important and prominent work these schools do in teaching the elemental sciences of agriculture. But a few years ago the Governor of Georgia took a party of State officials, including all the important officers of the State—the president, board of regents, and many of the faculty of the University of Georgia, which is the oldest of the State



The Triumvirate

Some of the Deep Waterways Junket at St. Louis—including the President, the Speaker, and the Vice-President

and large words and a general lively imagination that is not sustained by the facts, then that part of the country has got to wait until it can grow up to that project."

With a good project he declared himself in favor of issuing bonds to get the work done.

"Now there is a proposition that we issue \$500,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000 of bonds for a waterway and then that we just apportion part to the Mississippi and part to the Atlantic, a part to the Missouri and a part to the Ohio. I am opposed to it."

"I am opposed to it because it not only smells of the pork barrel, but it will be the pork barrel itself. Let every project stand on its bottom."

## Morgan, the Raider

**J**OHAN PIERPONT MORGAN continues to invade the market of rare editions and original manuscripts. He recently purchased three original George Meredith manuscripts for \$6,000. Meredith had willed them to a faithful servant, knowing they would be as good as a house and lot for him. They were "Diana of the Crossways," "Lord Ormond and His Aminta," and "The Amazing Marriage."

And now Mr. Morgan has raided the library of S. H. Wakeman, whose collection of American authors ranks with that of W. H. Bixby for rarity and variety. Mr. Morgan has purchased the collection of manuscripts by Poe, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Emerson, and Holmes.

One of the best of these manuscripts and a treasure for any publisher who shall have the energy to excavate it from the Thirty-sixth Street marble library is the unpublished diary of Nathaniel Hawthorne. It contains the same sort of intimate revelation of the man Hawthorne as was given in the Hawthorne love letters.

## Custom-House Cleaning

**C**OLLECTOR LOEB is cleaning house—the Custom House of New York. His methods are under violent criticism. He found a twofold situation. He found a considerable amount of smuggling by individuals. He aimed to stop this by vigorous methods of search. At times the search has been too zealous, and individual rights have been invaded. But smuggling has been discovered, and the practice reduced. He found another evil-smelling situation. He found that the merchants, wholesale houses, importing firms have been "held up" for years when bringing in their stuff. And also he found that some of the wholesalers had been bribing customs officials to short-weight their imports. To get his evidence, he used three of his officials as State's evidence, and then retained them in the service.

And finally the Circuit Court has turned on the Collector and rebuked him for retaining "grafters" in his service. That is the situation in the New York Custom House.

## Easing up on Sugar

**A** COUPLE of the Sugar Trust folks may escape further annoyance, if the court's decision holds. Justice Holt of the United States Circuit Court on October 26 dismissed indictments against Gustav E. Kissel and Thomas B. Harned.



# What the World Is Doing: A Record of Current Events

universities, to visit and study the University of Wisconsin, which the Mosely educational expedition from England a few years ago classed among the five first universities of America, and which ex-President Eliot of Harvard has declared is the greatest of the State universities. Such expeditions are manifestations of interstate fraternalism and helpfulness that can hardly be too generously employed. It is Mr. Ogden's habit each year to tour an educational delegation somewhere. If it was his purpose to study the agricultural work of the country schools he might well have reversed his engine, for in this line ex-Governor Terrell of Georgia has done famously good work with the rural schools of his State.

## A Hundred-Million-Dollar Canal

A THIRTY-FIVE-MILE battleship canal is planned between the Firth of Forth via Stirling, Loch Lomond and Loch Long, and the Firth of Clyde. By it the shipping interests of the country secure an inland waterway thirty-six feet deep and sixty-five miles long across Scotland that will reduce all existing passages by one hundred to six hundred miles. This project for the construction of a deep waterway connecting the

North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean will be placed before Parliament at an early date. An aggregate expenditure of twenty million pounds will probably be necessary. It is thought that the work could be completed in nine years. Once accomplished, there is little doubt that it would be the safest and most expeditious route from the east coast and the ports of northern Europe to the west coast, as also to Ireland and America. Continental attention similarly has been attracted, owing to the facilities and practical economies which the proposed new line of communication offers to foreign shipping, and Denmark, Holland, and Germany, through official bodies at Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Kiel, and Hamburg, have decided to use it. It is universally recognized that a new sea passage between northern Europe and America which would avoid the fogs and tides of the Channel is an undertaking to be welcomed.

English public opinion is beginning to recognize at last the necessity that exists for Great Britain to maintain command of the North Sea. History teaches that the acme of strategy is mobility. In this direction Scotland's battleship canal offers an invaluable means for operating with celerity and for concentrating a preponderating force off the northeastern coast of England if the occasion arose. Naval opinion necessarily favors the

scheme. It recognizes that such a waterway must exercise a commanding influence over naval problems in the North Sea, since it will offer the most convenient, direct, and safest passage for battleships and destroyers between the Atlantic Ocean and European waters.

As a line of retreat for "lame ducks" to the repairing yards at Glasgow or Belfast, in the canal itself at Stirling or Greenock, or in the suggested new dock on Loch Lomond, the canal would be of conspicuous importance to the fleet. And, if the increased mobility of the North Sea and Atlantic fleets were the only point to be urged in its favor, that alone would be of sufficient weight to make the construction an imperative necessity.

## A Senatorial Plug

AT HARTFORD, Connecticut, State Senator Patrick McGovern demonstrated a few days ago a new and effective way of fighting corporation encroachments. The Hartford Electric Light Company had dug a hole in front of the Senator's property and were about to set a pole in it when the Senator plugged the hole by jumping in it. The hole remained thus plugged until a deputy sheriff arrived with an injunction preventing the setting of the pole.

# Mrs. Pankhurst—Practical Politician

*An Impression of the English Suffragette Leader During Her "Fighting Holiday" in America*

By ARTHUR RUHL

SO LONG as the women behind any campaign contrive to make themselves less charming and romantic than their sisters the opponents of the movement have little to fear.

Of course by charm I do not mean mere comeliness—the plump negation endlessly repeated which so often fills our theaters and shops. I mean positive charm—the charm that leads and compels. Joan of Arc needn't have been pretty, and they say that Cleopatra wasn't.

If suffragists and suffragettes were the sour-faced old muffins that Mr. Charles Dana Gibson seems to think they are in the cartoons of his which have been published in this paper, or if they were the "hooligans," "squeaking females," "poodles delighted with their own barking," described in the English press, they would not have gathered the largest crowd that ever assembled at a public meeting in Hyde Park nor compelled a Prime Minister to slide down a parcel chute to escape them, nor fought thirty-eight by-elections until they have made it practically impossible for a candidate they oppose to be returned to office.

To be sure, they have made votes-for-women a matter of practical politics by doing a great many ungentle and ridiculous things. But doing ridiculous things was not the significant part of their work. If Miss Christabel Pankhurst had merely been violent and got arrested she would not be very important. Anybody can be violent and get arrested. When she summoned the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary to the Bow Street police court and cross-examined them as good-humoredly as a sister might chaff a couple of sulky boys; when even the Attic taste of Mr. Max Beerbohm found the trial more charming than the comedies of the theater, and we hear him likening her motions to "a very graceful rhythmic dance done by a dancer who never moved her feet," and telling how "her lively arabesques, adorning the air of the police court, turned everything to favour and prettiness," it is no wonder that Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Herbert Gladstone squirmed in their chairs.

## Dr. Johnson Disproved

AND so with this young lady's mother, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who spoke before a huge audience in Carnegie Hall the other night. It is beside the point to say that she spoke with logic and quiet sincerity. Our suffragists have been logical and quiet for fifty years—and they have also sometimes worn short hair, or lost their waist-lines, or presented to the world a surface of such glacial intellectuality as to freeze and terrify ordinary men.

Even the best of our American agitators, in the matter of addressing a large mixed audience, have generally succeeded only in the Johnsonian sense in which a dog is remarkable walking on his hind legs. It is not done well, but you are surprised to find it done at all.

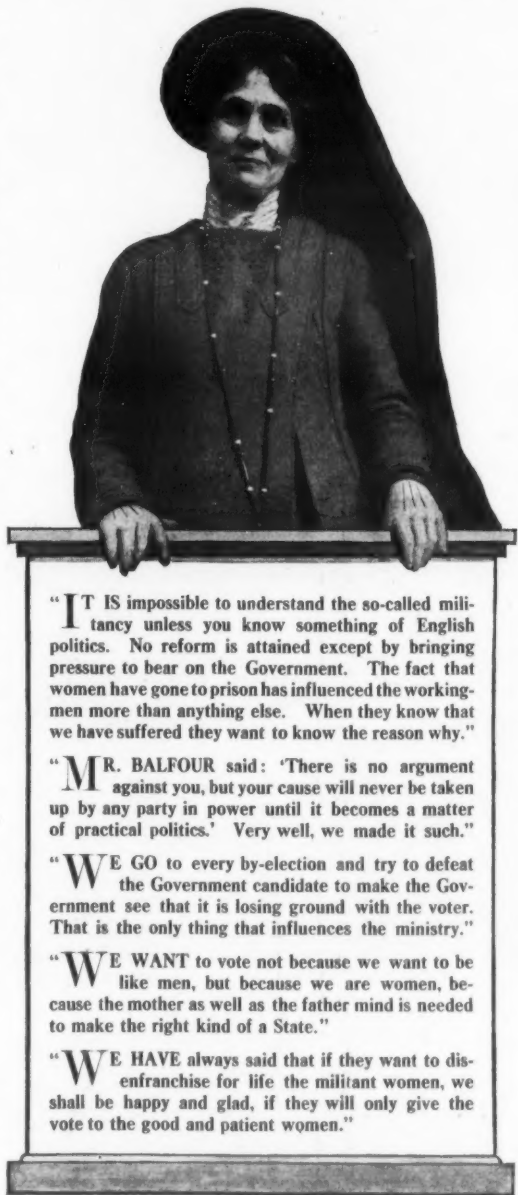
Mrs. Pankhurst held her audience not because she spoke almost as well as a man, but because she spoke much better than most men. She had the power of strong feeling simply expressed, a voice that could be heard everywhere, the arts and ready wit of the stump-speaker, and yet did not in any way lose—indeed, sent out in some magical way, from the floor to the far-away fourth balcony—the charm of a very charming woman.

She faced her audience, a slender, rather sweet-faced woman of middle age in a mauve dress with trailing sleeves—just such an English lady as you might expect to see pouring tea of a late afternoon in any quiet English home. It was frailty and quiet, however, which was only the surface covering of an indomitable spirit and militant fire. She spoke for two hours without notes, without repetition or fatigue, without even pausing for a drink of water, absolutely confident of her cause, apparently, and absolutely in control of her audience. At times she was quietly humorous, and always she was reassuringly sane and human. After the long address was over she went through a half-hour's heckling, which was perhaps the most interesting of all.

It was not an argument for woman suffrage so much as a story and in a way a defense of suffragette methods. She briefly summed up the unavailing work since

the days of the suffrage bill introduced by John Stuart Mill, and told how Mr. Balfour, while agreeing with their arguments, warned them that no English party in power would ever take up their cause until it was made a matter of practical politics.

And so they made it such. Something had to be done to break the newspaper boycott, and it was planned that at the great Manchester meeting they should ask Sir Edward Grey if his party would give the vote to working women. Annie Kenney, a mill girl and a good trades unionist, was chosen to ask the question. She said she would do it if Christabel Pankhurst would go into the meeting with her and hold her hand.



"IT IS impossible to understand the so-called militancy unless you know something of English politics. No reform is attained except by bringing pressure to bear on the Government. The fact that women have gone to prison has influenced the working-men more than anything else. When they know that we have suffered they want to know the reason why."

"MR. BALFOUR said: 'There is no argument against you, but your cause will never be taken up by any party in power until it becomes a matter of practical politics.' Very well, we made it such."

"WE GO to every by-election and try to defeat the Government candidate to make the Government see that it is losing ground with the voter. That is the only thing that influences the ministry."

"WE WANT to vote not because we want to be like men, but because we are women, because the mother as well as the father mind is needed to make the right kind of a State."

"WE HAVE always said that if they want to disenfranchise for life the militant women, we shall be happy and glad, if they will only give the vote to the good and patient women."

Hurriedly, at the last moment, they cut a banner out of a piece of cambric on Mrs. Pankhurst's dining-room table and painted on it with black paint the now famous words: "Votes for Women." The two girls waited until the speaking was over and the regular English heckling had begun, and then Annie Kenney arose, holding the flag "in a hand from which she had lost a finger while at work in the mills at an age when girls should not be allowed to work," and put her question: "Will the Liberal Government give working women votes?"

Instantly the stewards pounced upon her, she was forced down into a seat and hands put over her mouth. Later they told her to write her question and send it up, and she did so, but it wasn't answered. So she got up and asked it again. Then the stewards took her and Christabel, too, dragged them through the crowd past the platform and pushed them out the side door. But as they disappeared, Annie Kenney still called back—and you should hear the fine old Magna Charta ring which Mrs. Pankhurst gave these words—"Sir Edward Grey, answer my question!"

That broke the boycott. The girls were arrested—although half the men on the platform inside had known Miss Pankhurst since she was a child—and sent to jail. There was plenty in the newspapers after that. Mrs. Pankhurst went to her daughter and said: "We've gained what we wanted. You have done enough. Hadn't I better pay your fine now and you can come home?" But Christabel said: "Mother, if you pay my fine, I'll never come home."

As for the stone-throwing, we must know that that is a time-honored British political argument. The men of Winchester, recently, objecting to the removal of some historic guns, had broken every window in the town hall and almost every one on the main street. The suffragettes hadn't thrown more than fifty stones altogether, and these only into meetings to which their arguments were not allowed otherwise to enter. Each one of the flinty messengers had been thoughtfully wrapped in paper, on which a question was written.

## The Suffragette Slap

DOUBTLESS it was wrong to annoy Cabinet Ministers by waylaying them with petitions. It was wrong for Oliver Cromwell to annoy Charles I and for the American colonists to throw the tea into Boston Harbor. Yet it was odd that the same Government that put Englishwomen in jail because they tried to exercise the ancient right of presenting a petition to the King's ministers had fêted Young Turks and bomb-throwing Russians. It was a civil war the suffragettes were fighting—Mrs. Pankhurst left no doubt about that. And scarcely entering the more debatable ground—whether the majority of women are ready to take the responsibilities of the vote as well as its privileges, not to speak of subtler difficulties—and sticking to this picturesque business of constitutional rights withheld, she stood on practically unassailable ground.

Somebody sent up the question: "Have the suffragettes slapped policemen?" Mrs. Pankhurst answered very earnestly. Their last encounter with the police, most of whom, she said, were good suffragists, became so painful and embarrassing for all concerned, officers as well as the women—crowds were jeering and windows filled with opera-glasses—that she felt that it devolved upon her as leader to bring the incident to a close. So she stepped up to Lieutenant Jarvis and quietly and deliberately slapped him on the cheek. Said the Inspector: "Mrs. Pankhurst, I understand why you did that." "Yes," said she, "and I hope I shall not have to do it twice." "I am sorry," said the courtly Jarvis, "but you will." Mrs. Pankhurst applied her hand to the other cheek, whereupon the delegation was quietly arrested.

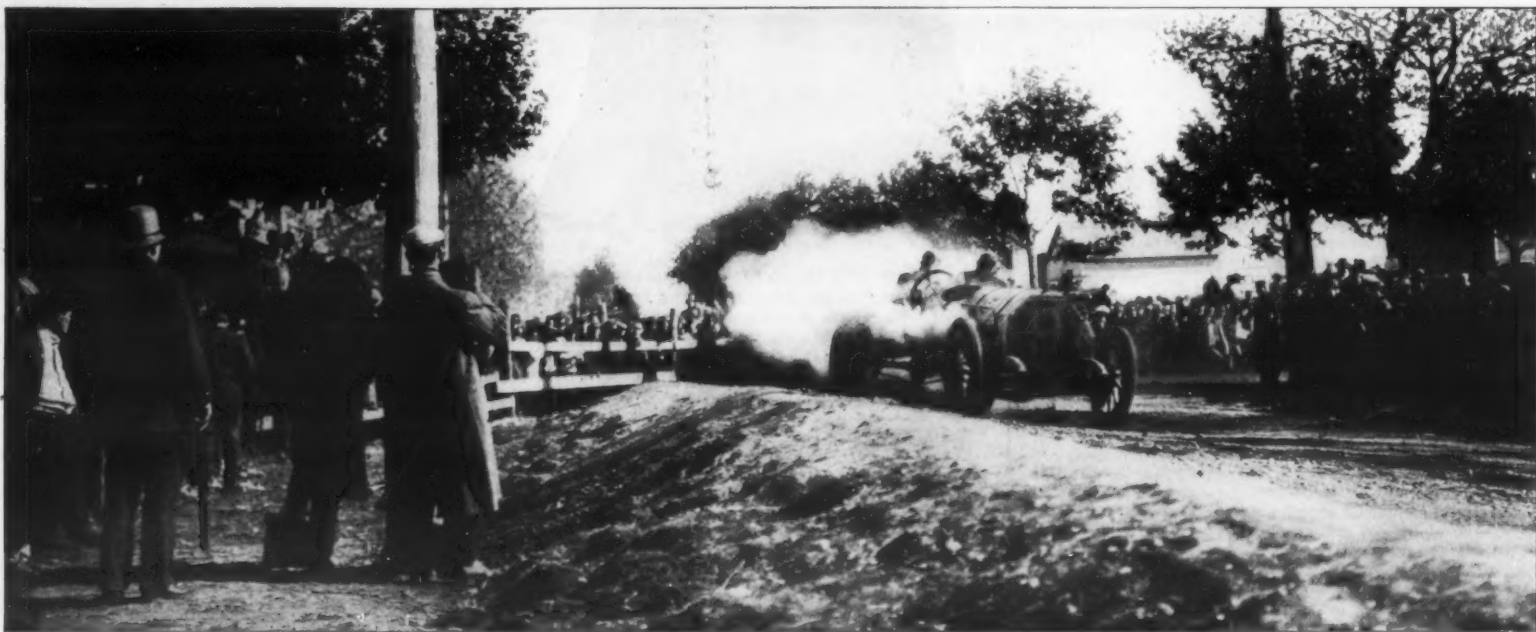
Whether or not the women were within their constitutional rights in this last attempt to petition their sovereign is a matter still to be decided. Mrs. Pankhurst's present visit to this country is merely a "fighting holiday," taken while the outcome of their suspended sentence is being decided in the higher courts. If it is decided against her, she will have to go to jail again on her return to England.



The Winning Alco (No. 8) on the Parkway Stretch Overtaking the Isotta, Which Had Been Leading



The Chalmers-Detroit Loses a Wheel on a Curve, and Keeps the Track by Rare Good Fortune



At the Hicksville End of the Course Was a Bad Turn, Where the Spectators Gathered to Witness the Daring of the Drivers

## The Vanderbilt Cup Race

The fifth running of this race, October 30, was over the Hempstead Plains course, on Long Island. The distance, 278 miles, was covered by the winning Alco car (No. 8), driven by H. F. Grant of Boston, at an average speed of 62.80 miles an hour. The record of the old course is 64.38, made by George Robertson in a Locomobile in 1908. This year's contest, however, was restricted to stock cars as against especially built racers. No doubt, because of previous poor management, the attendance was comparatively slim, the poorest of any of the Cup races. The event this year is said to have been the most badly managed of all



# The Whitewashing of Ballinger

*Are the Guggenheims in Charge of the Department of the Interior?*

By L. R. GLAVIS

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Valley of Sheep Creek, Alaska, Showing Coal Outcroppings on the Mountain Face

These coal lands are immensely valuable. The Cunningham claims cover five thousand acres. Other claims cover one hundred thousand acres. The output of these Cunningham claims, equal in estimated value and bulk to that of the largest Pennsylvania coal mines, would last one hundred years. For these claims the Government receives only ten dollars an acre, or \$50,000. The Alaska coal can only be marketed for local consumption at present. It can not compete in price with the Cascade Mountain coal near Seattle. The Alaska coal lands would therefore be held for future use, just as the Guggenheims are now holding the vast copper fields of Alaska for later development

FROM 1902 to 1909 I was in the field service of the General Land Office, for the last two and a half years as Chief of Field Division. In September, 1909, I was summarily removed from my position without a formal hearing by Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, by authorization of the President of the United States. That removal was accompanied by the publication of a letter of the President to Mr. Ballinger. I believe that my removal was unfair. I believe the President's letter was grievously unfair, because in it the President gives weight to a charge against me which I never had the opportunity to see or answer. The President states in his letter that I withheld from him information favorable to my superiors. I do not know of any such information withheld by me, nor am I conscious of doing my superiors injustice. Nevertheless, I should not now make any public statement of the matter were it not still possible to save for the Government many thousands of acres of coal lands which I believe the Land Office may in the near future grant to fraudulent claimants. The hope that my statement will help to arouse public sentiment, and that this danger to the national resources may be averted, is what actuates me. This statement will simply give facts and leave to the judgment of those who read whether or not the Land Office has been zealous in the public service.

## The Facts Are These

THE coal lands of Alaska owned by the Government amount to over 100,000 acres. They are the future coal supply of the nation, of almost inestimable value. Possession of them by private individuals means great wealth—a monopoly of them would be a national menace.

On November 12, 1906, President Roosevelt withdrew all coal lands in Alaska from public entry; but previous to that time there were about 900 claims filed, covering about 100,000 acres (nearly the whole of the coal fields). The law attempts to prevent monopoly of such claims by limiting the amount of each claim and providing that each claimant must take up the land in his own interest and for his own use. This law has been interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States to forbid speculating in coal lands before entry—either by dummy entrymen or by previous agreements to consolidate claims after

entry. Of these 900 claims to Alaska coal lands—among them the so-called Cunningham group—the majority are fraudulent.

As to the action of the Land Office on these claims, I assert that the Land Office ordered the Cunningham claims to patent

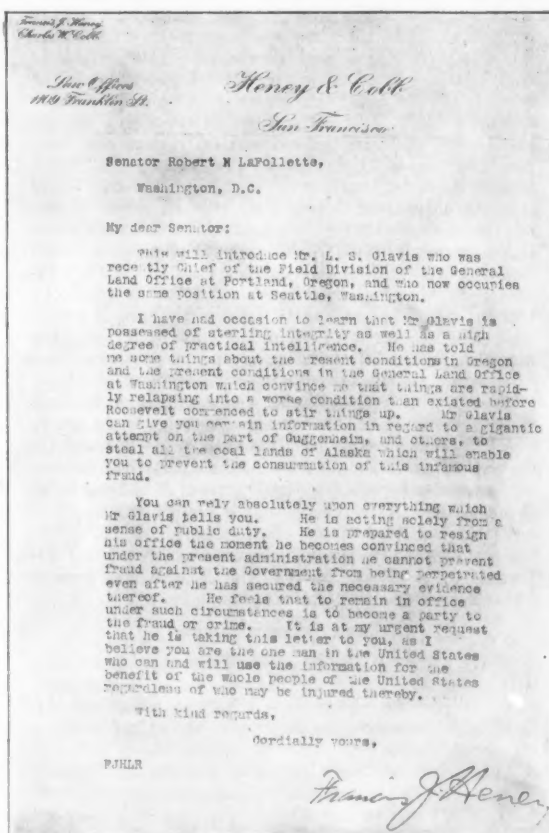
without due investigation when Commissioner Ballinger knew they were under suspicion; that while in office Commissioner Ballinger urged Congress to pass a law which would validate fraudulent Alaska claims; that shortly after resigning from office he became attorney for the Cunningham group and other Alaska claims; that soon after he became Secretary of the Interior his office rendered a decision which would have validated all fraudulent Alaska claims. A reversal of that decision on every point was obtained from Attorney-General Wickersham. Had it not been for Mr. Wickersham's decision, every fraudulent Alaska claim would have gone to patent. I assert that in the spring of 1909 the Land Office urged me to an early trial of these cases before the investigation was finished, and when Secretary Ballinger, as the President has stated, knew that the Cunningham claims were invalid. When I appealed to Secretary Ballinger for postponement, he referred me to his subordinates. The Department of Agriculture intervened. I was superseded in the charge of the cases, and the man who superseded me endorsed my recommendations, and the postponement was granted. Immediately thereafter I made my report on the Cunningham cases to President Taft, and was dismissed from the service for insubordination.

## The Alaska Frauds

THE President has seen fit to raise broader issues than those contained in my report. In view of this fact, I shall in this report use material not favorable to the people concerned which I did not use in my report to the President, because these facts did not immediately concern the Cunningham cases.

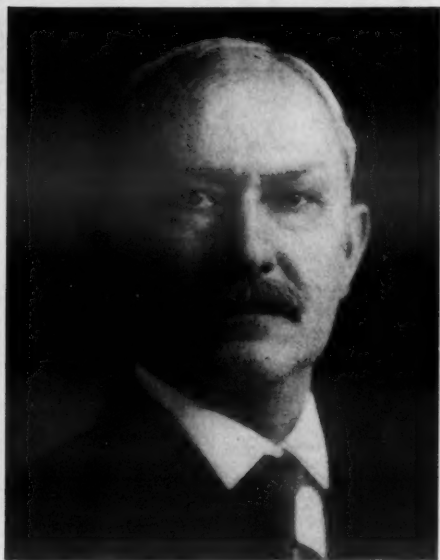
The first official communication to the Land Office which suggested that some or all of the Alaska coal claims were fraudulent was made by Special Agent H. K. Love in October, 1905. In June, 1907, Special Agent Horace T. Jones was detailed by Mr. Fred Dennett, First Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, to make a complete investigation. Subsequently Jones was instructed by Mr. Ballinger to make the report a preliminary one. Jones reported on August 10, 1907, requesting further investigation "by an experienced and fearless agent." On August 2, 1907, Love made a report favorable to the issuance of patents to the Cunningham claims.

My first connection with these cases was when in the fall of 1907 I discovered in Seattle, while investigating other matters, that some or all of the coal claims were not bona



## Mr. Heney Endorses Mr. Glavis

Francis J. Heney has had perhaps a wider and closer experience with the men who have made the larceny of the public lands a study than any other public official. His work as the relentless prosecutor of land thieves in Oregon lends interest and authority to his present opinions



Richard A. Ballinger

Secretary of the Interior, formerly Mayor of Seattle, the gateway and clearing-house of all things Alaskan. Mr. Ballinger is the official arbiter in what is believed to be the most colossal of all mineral grabs. He was formerly attorney for some of the claimants

vide. My report of this matter to Mr. Ballinger stated that one claimant had refused me an affidavit on the ground that Mr. Ballinger himself had told some of the claimants to make no statement until the charges were made, in order that they might know what they had to meet, but that I could not believe this statement. Mr. Ballinger never commented to me on this phase of my report. In December, 1907, I was called to Washington, and explained to Mr. Ballinger, then Land Commissioner, what I had found out about all the claims, including the Cunningham claims. I also stated that the Department of Justice would know these facts and would investigate them if the Land Office did not. Mr. Ballinger told me he was a friend of many of the claimants, but that I was authorized to go ahead and investigate all these claims, no matter what the result. He then wrote me a letter, putting me in charge of the investigation of all the Alaska coal claims. It was agreed by Mr. Ballinger that inasmuch as Special Agent Love was a candidate for United States Marshal in Alaska, he was not in a position to make an impartial investigation. At our conference in December, 1907, the good faith of the Alaska entries was discussed by Mr. Ballinger. On January 7, 1908, ten days afterward, Mr. Dennett, Assistant Commissioner, notified me, as investigator of the whole field, that the Cunningham claims had been approved for patent on the Love report. Three days before this a telegram, signed "R. A. Ballinger," was sent to Love in Alaska, directing him to forward the plats which the Land Office would require in issuing patents to the Cunningham claims. Again, on January 11, 1908, a telegram was sent, signed with Mr. Ballinger's name, to Love, asking him whether he had acted on the previous telegram. Love telegraphed that he had sent the plats. The envelope of this telegram in the Land Office was endorsed "Hand to Carr. O. K. Carr." Carr was then private secretary to Mr. Ballinger.

#### A Leak in the Land Office

ON JANUARY 15, 1908, Cunningham, agent for the claimants, wrote a letter to the Juneau Land Office, in which he said:

"The Commissioner [Mr. Ballinger] has furnished us with copies of all the correspondence and telegrams relating to our entries between the various special agents and also with your office. Up to date everything seems to have been approved by each department chief, so now our only delay will be occasioned through failure to receive plats according to Judge Ballinger's advice."

If the Cunningham claims had then gone to patent, 5,000 acres of coal land, containing, according to Mr. Cunningham's expert, 91,000,000 tons of coal, would have gone to the Cunningham group without adequate investigation of title. When the Cunningham claims were ordered to patent, Mr. Ballinger and his assistants must have known, from the reports of Special Agent Jones and myself, the suspicious character of these claims.

Here was my first dilemma. I did not wish to protest to Secretary of the Interior Garfield against the action of the Commissioner, and I did not like to see 5,000 acres of coal lands go to the Cunningham group when I believed the claims fraudulent.

I did protest immediately, by telegram and letter, direct to Commissioner Ballinger, against the issuance of the patents. The order clearlisting the Cunningham claims to patent was almost immediately revoked, and, on March 1, 1908, I again took up the work on these claims. Special Agent Jones and I, at Wallace, Idaho, procured affidavits of Cunningham claimants showing their intention to consolidate their claims. Then we went to see Cunningham. Cunningham stated that he had heard that some one complained that he was taking claims for the Guggenheims. (The Jones report to Ballinger contained the allegation that all indications pointed to the Guggenheims, but it does not appear how Cunningham got this confidential information.) In order to refute this charge, Cunningham showed us his books. These books contained a memorandum of agreement, dated 1903, between the entrymen to consolidate the coal lands. This agreement was illegal for two reasons—because it attempted to consolidate more than the law allowed, and because the agreement showed that the entrymen took up the land with the intention of deeding it to a company and giving Cunningham one-eighth of the stock.

Afterward, and while Jones and I were taking Cunningham's affidavit, ex-Governor Miles C. Moore of Washington, one of the Cunningham claimants, came in and stated that he had had a recent interview with Mr. Ballinger in Washington, and that Mr. Ballinger would have patented the Cunningham claims but for my protest. This information given Moore, and announced by him in Cunningham's presence, came near preventing my obtaining the affidavit from Cunningham. In fact, the information obtained by this claimant, Miles C. Moore, from the Land Office in Washington, considerably hampered me in my effort to get evidence. The giving out of such information was contrary to express regulations of the Interior Department.

By order of Mr. Dennett, by telegram and letter, I was taken off the Alaska cases in May, 1908, and ordered on other work. The reason given for this action was lack of funds. I reported by telegram that delay of the investigation would greatly lessen the Government's chance to secure evidence.

In October, 1908, I was ordered back to the Alaska cases by a letter of Acting Assistant Commissioner Schwartz, stating that my work had been suspended pending legislation.

#### Ballinger Urges Congress to Help Claims

MR. BALLINGER retired as Commissioner of the Land Office in March, 1908. A few days before, while still an officer of the United States, Mr. Ballinger appeared before the House Committee on Public Lands in favor of the Cale bill, then pending. In the course of his statement, he said:

"... the last section of the bill provides for a consolidation of existing entries and does not call for the proof of good faith of the original entry or location. There are a great many charges pending against some of the original entries in Alaska. At the time these fields were located, corporations were organized. The men had really no method of taking advantage of these coal measures. It resulted in their getting involved in conditions which, upon the records of the Land Office, are a technical violation of the statute, and it is a situation which should be cleared up. In my estimation it has not been the intention of the people in the field nor in Alaska to put them in hostility to the laws, but they have been in a position where they could not, by virtue of the circumstances, accommodate themselves to the laws, and with this last provision they could transmute their present entries into the form suggested by this bill, and those new entries would be treated as primary entries. In other words, it would be an abandonment of the old conditions which have made a great deal of difficulty in the matter of the disposition of the land in many instances."

When Mr. Ballinger made this statement (before the Committee on Public Lands) he was urging a change in the law by which fraudulent entries would be made valid—by which the Cunningham group and the other Alaska claims would have received patents to practically 100,000 acres of Alaska coal fields. Whether or not we agree that a fraudulent entry is a "technical violation" of a statute, there seems little doubt that Mr. Ballinger was then well informed as to the defects in the Alaska coal claims (which included the Cunningham group).

#### Ballinger Becomes Attorney

IT IS with Mr. Ballinger's testimony before this Committee in mind that we come to the next step. Within a short time after he resigned, Mr. Ballinger became attorney for the Cunningham group of claims.

There was at that time, and now is, in force, a statute of the United States which says:

"It shall not be lawful for any person appointed after the first day of June, 1872, as an officer, clerk, or employee in any of the departments, to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in either of said departments while he was such an officer, clerk, or employee, nor in any manner, nor by any means, to aid in the prosecution of any such



L. R. Glavis

Chief of Field Division of the General Land Office, author of the article printed in these pages, educated as an investigator under the Roosevelt Administration. Secretary Ballinger seems not to have appreciated Glavis's activities, and finally discharged him

claim, within two years next after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk, or employee."

This is the only statute that I know of regarding the impropriety of a Government officer taking claims against the Government after his resignation.

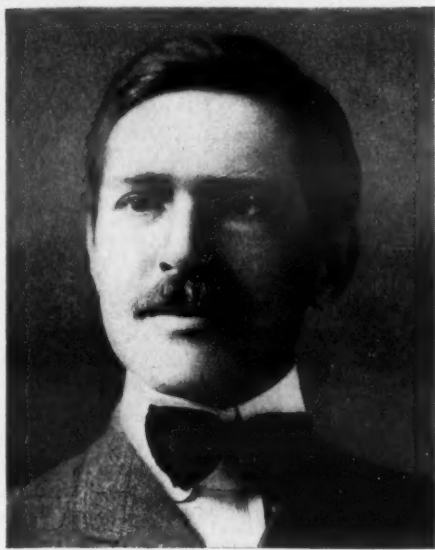
#### The President Whitewashes Ballinger

OF THAT employment, President Taft has said: "In the interval, when you were not holding office, one of the Cunningham coal claimants consulted you in regard to the prospect of securing a patent upon the claims, and invited your attention to the character of certain evidence which was being used to impeach the validity of the claims by Special Agent Glavis. You accepted the employment; visited Secretary Garfield and Commissioner Dennett; presented the question to them in respect to which you had been consulted; found that there was no probability of securing a patent of the claims without presenting them under recent remedial legislation imposing conditions which the claimants were either unwilling or unable to meet. You so advised your clients. To pay your traveling expenses and for your services you received \$250 and no more."

"The inference which Mr. Glavis seeks to have drawn to your discredit in this connection is that you, while Commissioner of the General Land Office, came into possession of facts concerning the so-called Cunningham group of coal land claims, which made it improper for you to use such facts after your resignation in the course of securing the patents. I find the fact to be that, as Commissioner, you acquired no knowledge in respect to the claims except that of the most formal character, and nothing which was not properly known to your clients when they consulted you."

I do not quite understand the President's statement that Mr. Ballinger had only the most "formal knowledge" of the Cunningham cases. Mr. Ballinger had all the knowledge anybody in the department had, because Special Agent Jones and I told him all we knew. Mr. Ballinger knew that he had revoked the order to patent Mr. Cunningham's claims on account of my protest that I believed they were not bona-fide entries. He knew, or might have known, that I then had no conclusive proof against the claims. Mr. Ballinger had made a statement to the Congressional Committee as to these claims, the nature of the defenses, and the legislation which was needed to make them valid, and he had ordered them investigated by Love, Jones, and myself. Whether there was any impropriety in his later acting for the Cunningham group, the President is doubtless a better judge than I. One point, however, is interesting in the light of later events. The President in his letter states that Mr. Ballinger, as a private attorney, advised that the Cunningham group could not obtain patents—presumably because the entries were not, under the law, made in good faith for the benefit of each entryman. Nevertheless, the affidavit of Mr. Cunningham, presented by Mr. Ballinger to Secretary Garfield after he became attorney for the Cunningham group and other Alaska coal claimants, and which attempts to





James R. Garfield

As successor to Ethan Allen Hitchcock, in the office of Secretary of the Interior in the Administration of President Roosevelt, Mr. Garfield was a strong supporter of the policy of protecting the public lands against raids of unscrupulous and grasping interests

of the Interior Department. E. C. Finney, who had been made assistant to the Secretary by Mr. Ballinger, and F. W. Clements of the legal department of the Interior Department, were drawing up a decision conforming to Mr. Dennett's view that under the new law the former fraudulent entries could be made good and consolidated. My opinion was asked, and I said that the law only allowed bona-fide entries to consolidate, and that I did not see how they could get around that.

#### Pierce's Decision on the Fraudulent Claims

ON THE following day Mr. Dennett, in a conversation, told me to make my reports in conformity to his decision, and at my request a letter was sent to me on May 24, directing me so to report.

On the 26th I reported that, according to the decision rendered by the Interior Department, it was useless to proceed with any further investigation, and that under the decision I was obliged to report 782 claims, including the Cunningham group, for the consideration of the Commissioner under this decision. The decision rendered by Mr. Pierce was as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

"WASHINGTON, MAY 19, 1909.

"THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

"Sir—Referring to your recent request for instructions relative to unperfected coal-land entries within Alaska, made by qualified persons prior to the passage of the act of May 28, 1908 (35 Stat., 424), concerning which you report that under varying conditions arrangements had been entered into looking to the transfer and consolidation of the entries into groups, in order to secure such acreage as would warrant the economic development of the groups, and that application is now being made to perfect said entries under said act, I have to advise you that the act of May 28, 1908, was a curative act and should be liberally construed so as to further the object intended to be advanced by said legislation, namely, the consolidation of coal claims in Alaska, initiated prior to November 12, 1906, through means of associations or corporations, so as to permit of the acquirement of title to contiguous locations not exceeding 2,560 acres.

"There are, of course, conditions respecting the qualifications of the persons constituting the association or corporation making the consolidated entry, its length, etc., with respect to which your inquiry has no relation. It is assumed that the difficulty with which your office is confronted in passing upon these applications is merely that technical objection might have been raised as to the good faith of the claimant or entryman because of the understanding, arrangement, or agreement contemplated or entered into with respect to the completion of such entries prior to the passage of the act of May 28, 1908. With respect thereto I am of the opinion that to so limit the scope and purpose of the act of 1908, as to refuse the privilege of perfecting such claims under its liberal provisions, solely because of such previous arrangement or agreement, is unwarranted, and that in passing upon entries sought to be perfected under the act of 1908, where the only objection thereto is an arrangement or agreement of the character specifically described in your letter, the same might and should be accepted and passed to patent.

"Very respectfully,

"(Signed) FRANK PIERCE,

"First Assistant Secretary."

I was then in a very difficult position. I knew what the law was, and my superiors were against me. If I accepted their ruling, 100,000 acres of Alaska coal lands were slipping from the United States with no hope of recovery—and were going to claimants many of whom were fraudulent. The chance for the wise regulation of Alaska coal lands urged by President Roosevelt would be gone.

#### Wickersham Overrules Ballinger

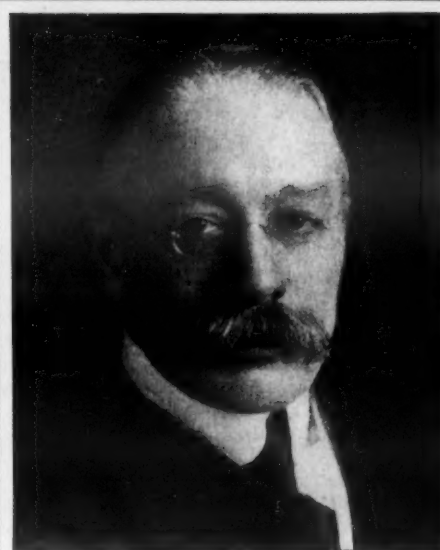
WITHOUT consulting with my superiors, I went to Attorney-General Wickersham and stated the matter to him. I understand that he asked Mr. Ballinger to refer the matter to him. Mr. Ballinger requested me to withdraw my report, which showed that if the Pierce decision was correct, the Government had no ground to object to any of the Alaska claims. I withdrew that report.

Ten days later the Attorney-General delivered an opinion on the question—it is long, and I shall not quote it. Suffice it to say it overruled the Pierce decision on every point, upheld my contention, and saved the Alaska coal cases.

#### Ballinger Against Investigation of Congressman

ONE other fact arose on my visit to Washington (and of this I have no documentary evidence).

In my conference with Mr. Ballinger, I stated to him that I was going to see one of the Congressmen, regarding whose participation in the Alaska coal cases I had sworn testimony;



George W. Wickersham

Attorney-General of the United States, was formerly a partner of President Taft's brother. He is looked upon by leading men of his profession as one of the ablest and most scholarly lawyers of New York. He reversed every count of the Pierce decision

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HE REPLIED THAT THERE HAD BEEN TOO MUCH OF THIS SORT OF THING, AND THAT THAT WAS A MATTER FOR CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION. In consequence, after consultation with other Government officials, I decided not to see any Congressman; but I afterward found out—from sworn testimony obtained by me and now in the Land Office—that MR. BALLINGER HAD, ABOUT A YEAR BEFORE, REPRESENTED A CONGRESSMAN IN ALASKA COAL MATTERS.

At the expiration of the sixty days allotted for the completion of my reports, I telegraphed that I was getting new evidence, and that I could not consistently make final reports while further evidence was available, Cunningham cases included, and that the time should be extended at least sixty days longer.

#### Ballinger Pushes Trial When Government Is Not Ready

IN ANSWER to this telegram I received a despatch from the General Land Office that the reports must be submitted at once and that an agent would be sent to Seattle to take charge of the investigation. I urged by letter and telegrams to the Commissioner postponement for field examination. On July 7 I was informed by letter from the Land Office that the Cunningham cases would go to trial at once, and that the evidence would be submitted to Commissioner Dennett without having the Alaska Land Office pass on the claims first. I believe that no precedent can be found in the entire history of the Land Office for such action.

On the 16th I received a telegram from the Land Office saying Mr. Sheridan would report to assist me in the trial. Mr. Ballinger was then in Seattle, and I went to see him and called his attention to my written demand for a field examination. Mr. Ballinger said he thought the Cunningham group would admit that the land was being developed as a whole. I telegraphed to Commissioner Dennett that, at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior, I wanted to know whether my report (urging field examination) had been considered when the last telegram was sent. In reply, on the 17th, the Land Office wired that Mr. Sheridan would report to take full charge of the cases.

At that time I felt very despondent about the outcome of these cases. My conversation with Secretary Ballinger, the fact that Mr. Dennett was to be the judge in the case, and the difficulties I had had with the Land Office in my preparation of the cases, led me, without consulting my superiors, to appeal to the Department of Agriculture to intervene. This it did, and requested an adjournment until a field examination could be made.

On July 17, 1909, Mr. Sheridan superseded me in charge of the Alaska land cases, and within four days after reaching Seattle reported, concurring in my recommendations and suggesting that the cases be postponed to allow the field examination to be made. In this period Commissioner Dennett frequently communicated with Secretary Ballinger on the subject of the postponement. In one of his letters to the Chief of Field Service at this time, Commissioner Dennett said:

"Sheridan has gone over the cases thoroughly and thinks that the evidence which it is hoped to

(Concluded on page 27)

explain away the fraudulent character of the claims, is now the chief obstacle to Government success in the Cunningham cases.

Nor do I understand why the President puts so much stress on the fact that Mr. Ballinger received only \$250 for ten or fifteen days' services and the expenses of a trip from Seattle to Ohio and Washington. Even if that be credible, Mr. Ballinger was then attorney for other Alaska coal claimants, and according to sworn information made to me in the course of my investigation, for at least one Congressman interested in Alaska coal lands.

From October, 1908, when I was directed to continue my investigations of the Alaska coal-land cases, until March, 1909, I was continuously engaged in that and other work in my department.

In March, 1909, Mr. Ballinger became Secretary of the Interior, succeeding Hon. James R. Garfield. On March 10 (six days after Mr. Ballinger took office) I received a telegram from Mr. Dennett, then Commissioner of the General Land Office, directing me to submit at once complete reports upon the status of my investigation of the Alaska coal cases. On April 21, 1909, I received a telegram from the General Land Office, saying that the Alaska coal investigation must be completed within sixty days.

The Chief of Field Service and I had agreed that a field examination of the Alaska coal lands in question was necessary to show whether the claims in the various groups were being developed separately or together. Thus, if a field examination should prove that all the claims of the Cunningham group were as a matter of fact being worked together, that fact would be highly indicative that the entries were made with that intent. Such a field investigation could take place only in summer. I therefore protested repeatedly to the Land Office that the cases should be postponed until fall.

In May, 1909, I came on to Washington, and consulted as to the Alaska coal cases with Secretary Ballinger, Land Commissioner Dennett, and the Chief of the Field Service. At the conference there came up a question of the effect of a statute of 1908, allowing consolidation of Alaska coal entries to the amount of 2,560 acres where the original entries were made by the "entrymen in good faith" and in their own interest. Mr. Schwartz and I contended that this act did not have the effect of validating fraudulent entries previously made, and pointed out that if it did, the Government must lose all the Alaska coal cases. Mr. Dennett expressed the contrary view. Mr. Schwartz and I, by direction of Mr. Ballinger, drew up a letter submitting this question to the Attorney-General. This letter summarized the evidence I had secured in these cases of conspiracies to defraud the Government.

On May 18 or 19 I was sent for by Assistant Secretary Pierce of the Interior Department. Mr. Pierce informed me that Mr. Ballinger did not wish to have anything more to do with the cases on account of his employment as attorney for the Cunninghams; that the question of law was not to be submitted to the Attorney-General; that the opinion was going to be written by the Interior Department, and he referred me to the legal department

# Outdoor America

For November, 1909

Edited by CASPAR WHITNEY

THE question of whether the natural resources of this country are to be conserved for the people to whom they belong, or whether they are to be left to the mercy of industrial pirates, which has been a subject of frequent and frank discussion during the past few months in the pages of OUTDOOR AMERICA, has resulted finally in a complete and incontrovertible disclosure such as has perhaps not before been given publicity. Because of its importance and its relation to OUTDOOR AMERICA'S work, two pages of this Department are this month surrendered to Mr. Glavis's article "The Whitewashing of Ballinger." The VIEW-POINT will be found on page 23

## Struggling Up Mount McKinley

*The Approach to This Famous Mountain is Over a Wilderness of Cañons and Where Climbing is Like Crossing Polar Ice*

By BELMORE BROWNE

**M**OUNT MCKINLEY stands in latitude 63°, longitude 151° N., in the center of the great Alaskan wilderness that lies south of the Yukon River. It forms the apex of the greatest water-shed in Alaska.

From the melting snows of this mountain and its fellows flows the mighty Sushitna, "The River of Sand" of the Aleutes, which empties into Cook's Inlet, 140 miles to the south.

From the northern glaciers the famous Kuskokwim flows westward 400 miles through twisting channels and dismal forests of spruce to the salt marshes of Bering Sea.

Northward the melted snows flow 155 miles via the Kantishna and Tanana Rivers to the Yukon, while to the westward streams in untold thousands cool the North Pacific Ocean through Cook's Inlet.

### A Wilderness of Cañons

**E**AST of Mount McKinley the Alaskan Range broadens out into rolling steep mountains, but to the south-westward the range is a wilderness of thousands of deep cañons and great snow-coated peaks that extend in an unbroken line 520 miles to Lake Iliamna. But for this one pass the range would sweep in a grand curve from the mountains of eastern Alaska to the Aleutian Islands, a distance of over 1,000 miles.

As Mount McKinley lies only 280 miles from the Arctic Circle, it is by far the highest northern peak in the world.

Before the white man came the mountain was called Traleika by the Aleutes, and weird stories have come down through the centuries telling of mighty eruptions and clouds of smoke and flame that came from Traleika's head. There is no scientific proof, however, to bear out these legends, as the mountain, so far as known, has no crater and rises in the shape of a huge ice-capped ridge of solid granite.

When the Russians, under Shelikof, settled Cook's Inlet they named the mountain Bolshoy, both the Aleute and Russian names meaning big, huge, or the "Mountain



Chipping for a foothold among the ice grottoes which block the explorer's way. Photograph by Dr. Cook

of Great Size." So far as known, no Russian ever attempted to reach Bolshoy, but a legend tells us that a Russian trader died of starvation in the southern foothills.

It was in 1898 that the "gold rush" brought Americans into the Alaskan Range, and while Bolshoy is visible from Cook's Inlet, 250 miles away, no white man had seen the mountain at close range. In 1898 W. A. Dickey crossed over from the Copper River country, and, with the wonderful courage and indomitable will of the American prospector, launched a frail raft on the treacherous waters of the Sushitna River. His journey down the river to the sea took him past the southern foothills of the Alaskan Range. Seeing Bolshoy for the first time, he named it Mount McKinley, and estimated its height with remarkable accuracy at 20,000 feet. Dickey then sent his rough drawings and data to the New York "Sun," where, falling into the hands of the noted geographer, Cyrus C. Adams, they were placed on record.

### Like Crossing Polar Ice

**S**INCE Dickey called the world's attention to the grandeur of this great peak, several attempts have been made to scale its gleaming ice-fields. Many a camp-fire, long since dead, and many a bleaching meat bone, bear silent witness to the stern struggles that have been waged around its base.

As Mount McKinley lies in the center of a wilderness, the difficulties of carrying provisions through the rugged mountain fastnesses are great. As most of the country is a wilderness of ice and rock, the methods used in climbing this great peak are the same as those used in crossing the polar ice. Fuel must be carried, food is reduced to the most compressed forms, and a rigorous system of food allowance is adopted. The time consumed in crossing glaciers and dividing mountain ranges is so great that if a party fails in their first attempt there is little chance of making a second attack in the same season.

There are only two practical routes to the north side



Climbing Mount McKinley

The approach of Mount McKinley is said to be over the most rugged and roughest going that any explorer has ever encountered. The greatest difficulty of climbing Mount McKinley appears to be to get to a place from which an ascent to the very top can be begun. The base is surrounded and fortified by moraines, glaciers, cañons, and glacial streams, which make the way of the explorer arduous in the extreme. Photograph by Dr. Cook



of Mount McKinley, and both of these routes necessitate a long overland drive with pack-horses. The south side can be reached with horses, but the country is so rugged that it is much easier to use a powerful shoal-draft boat and approach the mountain by the Sushitna and Chulitna Rivers.

Judge Wickersham of Alaska has the honor of being the first man to attempt to climb Mount McKinley. He made his attempt from the north side, and it ended in defeat. Unfortunately, little is known of the route he followed or of the personnel of his party.

The second attempt was made by Dr. Frederick A. Cook in 1903. Starting from Tyonek on Cook's Inlet, he crossed the Kichatna Pass with five men and a pack-train. From the north or Kuskoquim side of the range, he traveled toward Mount McKinley. When the party finally attacked one of the west arêtes they were turned back by bad weather, and the attempt ended in failure after the party had attained an altitude of 10,000 feet.

#### A Terrible Journey

THE third and last attempt to scale the peak was a combination boat and pack-train expedition, headed by Dr. Cook and Professor Herschel C. Parker of Columbia University. On this attempt it was Dr. Cook's idea to again attack the mountain from the Kuskoquim side. In 1903 he had marked out a possible route on the northeast arête. To lessen the difficulties of the long overland drive from Cook's Inlet, via the Kichatna Pass, he decided to force a path through some new pass nearer to Mount McKinley. He then chose the headwaters of the Yentna River (the largest northern tributary of the Sushitna River) as the most probable location for a new pass. Using the power boat as a freight carrier enabled the horses to "travel light" to the headwaters of the Yentna River, where the party reunited.

So far all went well. Dr. Cook, Russell W. Porter, and the writer had "opened up" a large pass thirty miles inside the main range. Once through this pass with our outfit and Mount McKinley would lie only forty miles away across a pleasant rolling caribou country.

To give my readers an idea of the brutal hardships of driving horses through this part of Alaska, I will add some details of our life in the Alaskan Range.

We made our first exploring trip for a pass on foot. We followed the valley of the Yentna directly into the Alaskan Range.

We were fording glacial rivers constantly and our clothes were never dry. The glacial sand soaked through the thickest wool clothing and wore the skin from our bodies. We were "rolled" often in the savage rapids, and our hands and knees were torn by the jagged rocks. Our faces were swollen from the attacks of the mosquito hordes.

We traveled at night through the weird blue light



On the Steamer Going North

On the left is Dr. Frederick A. Cook, in the center Belmore Browne, the author of the present article, who was on the second Cook Expedition. On the right is Barrill, the only man with Dr. Cook at the time the disputed ascent of Mount McKinley was made. He fully endorsed all the claims made of having reached the top of the mountain, and his diary corroborates the statements of both Cook and himself as to the success of their attempt. Three years later (a few weeks ago) he sold an affidavit saying his diary was faked and that Cook did not make the ascent

of the snow fields, for when the northern sun touched the ice and snow the rivers roared like chained beasts and rose above their banks.

When our food was nearly gone we found a pass.

After the horses came we could no longer hug the rough mountainsides, but were forced into the open valleys. When, through sheets of cold rain, a river barred our path, we were forced to swim, no matter what its breadth or swiftness.

Our horses were loaded with all they could carry, and in the fords we simply held on and took what came. In

this pack-horse swimming, Professor Parker and Porter were so close to death in a watery grave that the rest of us gave up hope, and still "the worst was yet to come."

We were stopped at last by the frowning walls of the Yentna Cañon. Dr. Cook, Fred Printz, Ed Barrill, and I took the four strongest horses and made a reconnaissance. The party divided at a fork one mile up the gorge, two of us going each way. In the afternoon the glaciers became great fountains of running water, and not one of us was able to reach camp by the cañon route. The river at dusk was full of powdered ice from the glaciers above, and men and horses were helpless from the chill of the waters. The legs of our horses were so cut from the sharp rocks that they left a dark trail of blood on the cañon floor. While trying to reach camp late in the evening, Barrill's horse was "rolled" in a whirlpool, Barrill holding helplessly to the mountain pack-saddle. At times I could see neither horse nor rider. Once on top of a swell, the horse's feet appeared lashing the white water. I never expected to see Barrill again, but he landed, numb with the cold, on a bar below, but his horse was played out, and they were forced to remain in the cañon all night. I returned to camp on foot across the cañon walls. On reaching camp, I found that Dr. Cook and Printz had had the same experiences that we had, and that the doctor had nearly lost his life in a rapid.

#### Cook's Attempt with Barrill

THE nearest we approached to Mount McKinley by the Yentna route was fifty-five miles in an air line! After our first failure, we turned to the east and tried the plateaus on the southern face of Mount McKinley. Our horses grew so weak in the swamps that they could scarcely carry their own pack-saddles.

In the tundra we worked all day on one occasion to drive our horses three miles.

We finally left our poor horses on the edge of the Tokositna glacier, and, with Mount McKinley in sight, began our "back-packing" across the rugged glaciers. One week later we were stopped by an unfordable stream and towering ice walls—the game seemed up!

Dr. Cook, however, later made another attempt with Barrill as his sole companion. Cook claims to have reached the top of Mount McKinley, but Barrill disputes him, and the subject is under investigation, and Cook has been requested to submit proof.

As a demonstration of Alaskan summer travel, our average daily marches on the 1906 expedition are of interest. From Tyonek (our starting-place) to the nearest point we reached to the big mountain is 122 miles in an air line. It took us sixty days of heart-breaking work to travel this distance, which gives us an average of a little more than two air-line miles to the day!

By the process of elimination the climbable routes up

(Concluded on page 35)

## Cleaning Up Football

### The Game Purified and the Tone of Intercollegiate Athletics Raised

By EDWARD R. BUSHNELL

IN THE whole range of intercollegiate athletics there is no sport that has been the subject of so many reforms or survived so many changes as football. Every season has produced its own crop of innovations until the game of to-day is hardly recognizable as the one that college men fought over a decade ago.

But these changes, which have revolutionized the physical aspect of football, concern only the technical side of the game. They fail to take into consideration a much more powerful agency which, though working silently, has accomplished wonders in purifying football of its evils and raising the standard of intercollegiate athletics. Amendments to the playing code and their effect on the game are well known to every one who has followed football, either by attendance on the games or through the newspapers, the latter being the gridiron on which most people see it played.

But the other force, which has operated on the ethics of the sport and the morale of players, has escaped public attention.

One of the first foes combated and routed in the regeneration of the game was that of summer football practise, a relic of the professional attitude which clung to football for so many years. It was during the period when football began to attract national attention that this evil sprang up. The supposed absolute necessity of turning out championship teams, no matter what the method, was responsible first for the introduction of summer football camps when coaches took a squad of men away to the mountains or seashore as early as August and fitted them for a campaign that did not begin until the last week in September.

#### Summer Practise

AS A first concession, summer training was reduced to preliminary practise, which ran for most of the month of September. But gradually even this has been curtailed through the influence of the same forces. Western universities, the members of the Conference Association, have made more progress in this line than have the Eastern institutions, by a resolution, which has been in

force for three years, that there shall be no preliminary practise in advance of the opening of the college year. Among the Eastern colleges preliminary training has been limited by common consent to the middle of September, or virtually ten days prior to the college opening.

It soon became evident that something had to be done to square class-room achievements with those on the gridiron. Different universities have worked out their salvation in different ways, but all have reached practically the same goal. In the main the rules concerning athletics and scholarship are now quite uniform at all the big universities of the East and West. In every instance they impose extra obligations on the athletes. Whereas the average student is permitted to remain in good standing scholastically with two conditions, the football player is allowed to carry but one.

What has proved to be one of the most potent influences in modern athletic reform had its origin in the Middle West. It is true that the big universities be-

tween the Appalachians and the Mississippi originally learned their football from the East, but in this case teacher and pupil reversed their position. It was the West, and not the East, which introduced the rule barring all freshmen from membership on university teams.

This rule had such a seasonable effect on the scholarship and moral standing of the students that Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Cornell adopted it almost simultaneously. Naturally the new rule was such as to work a hardship to the smaller colleges, whose total available athletic body was frequently less than that supplied by a single class at any of the "Big Five," and they have shown no haste to make it a part of their athletic codes. Dartmouth has incorporated it in its regulations.

If additional evidence were needed of the far-reaching influence of the demand for a curb to intercollegiate athletic competition, and particularly football, it was furnished when the Carlisle Indian School adopted the four-year rule.

The logical result of the freshman rule is to introduce another which will limit official college teams strictly to undergraduates. Under the old four-year code a man might play football during his junior and senior years, and then, having taken his degree, enter the professional schools of medicine or law at this or some other university, and then finish out the unexpired two years of his eligibility.

#### Fair for Both

THE basic principle of any athletic contest is that both sides be as evenly matched as possible, and this spirit is always violated by the competition of the graduate athlete with two or three years' advantage in age over his rivals, for it discourages the very man whom it is desired to interest in athletics. The Conference Association of the Middle West, together with Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, have acted most commendably on this point by limiting intercollegiate athletic representation to undergraduates, and their initiative could be followed more extensively than it has been.

But the leaven of football reforms has not stopped with the creation of new ideals in the shape of eligibility codes and raising the



A Relic of Old Football

This is a photograph of a Pennsylvania-Columbia game in 1905 at New York, and shows Stevenson carrying the ball while Torrey is leaping through the air to interfere for him. It was rather spectacular, but it did not accomplish a great deal toward advancing the ball



An excellent photograph of up-to-date football—The Army quarter-back passing the ball to his half-back, for a run around Yale's left end

standard of scholarship. It has also wielded a strong influence on the ethics of the athletic relationship existing between rival universities. This is well illustrated by an unpublished interview between a reporter and the graduate athletic director of one of the largest universities. They were discussing the eligibility of a particular athlete to represent his university in a recent championship football match.

"Are you going to protest —?" asked the reporter. "Most certainly not," replied the director. "The day of protests is past. If we can not trust the authorities of our universities to act fairly on such points, then we would better discontinue relations or abandon intercollegiate athletics altogether."

This graduate director was a wise man, for he realized that of all the unsavory odors which emanated from intercollegiate quarrels, that created by protests against rival athletes on the eve of championship games was the most insufferable. Furthermore, the jealousy and distrust which it betokened did more than anything else to bring college athletics in America into disrepute. If two colleges can not deal with each other in a spirit of mutual trust and respect, their alliance is much better severed, as several have been, and for the reasons referred to, within this period.

Coincident with the uplifting of the morals of inter-

collegiate athletics there has come the elimination of rowdiness from football, brought about by two factors. One was an amendment to the rules which provided a neutral zone of one foot between opposing lines in order to prevent holding and hitting in the line. The other was a rule providing for the disqualification of a player for profane or discourteous remarks to an official or opponent.

#### Fellowship Among Students

**B**UT stronger than either of these agencies for cleaner football has been the changed attitude on the part of students and faculties concerning the kind of fellowship that should exist between honorable opponents. The universities of Chicago and Minnesota gave a refreshing example of this when they initiated the custom of the two opposing teams dining together on the eve of their championship game.

"He is a tramp athlete," used to be a common expression heard nearly every year in reference to some player on the big teams. Fortunately, this individual, who went from one college to another and did not hesitate to ask what could be done for him in the shape of emoluments, is now pretty much in disgrace. The universities have come to realize that, valuable as these players may be in a football way, their worth is nullified by the injury done the universities' athletic integrity.

That every man is some boy's hero is most appropriate to the relationship between the college and the scholastic athlete. The condition of college athletic morals is always reflected in scholastic morals. One of the things which has done much to bring college athletics, and especially football, into disrepute has been the open soliciting of prominent schoolboy athletes by college men. This is an evil which can not be combated except through public sentiment and a higher standard of ethics. As long as nothing but moral suasion is used to induce matriculation, no objection can be raised, but it is certainly contrary to the ethics of good sportsmanship to offer such emoluments as scholarships, salaried positions for which little or no work is required, etc., to induce scholastic stars to register.

Raising the tone of intercollegiate football has had a pronounced beneficial effect on schoolboy athletics. The improvement in the morals of college sports, a higher grade of scholarship, a cleaner game—in fact, every improvement noted concerning college football—has exerted a corresponding influence for good among schoolboy athletes. Truly the last decade in intercollegiate football, when considered in the light of an improved morale on the part of players and students, in conjunction with the radical but beneficial amendments to the playing code, will always mark the most important epoch in the early history of this sport.

## A Month in the Woods for \$30

*You Can Get All the Fun and Sport You Want on an Amount Within the Reach of All*

By HORACE KEPHART

**A** YOUNG fellow sat in a hall bedroom reading a magazine. The story told of tall old forests and sparkling streams, of trout leaping from the swirls, and deer stealing toward the alder growth at dawn. There were pictures of woodland camps, with happy-go-lucky campmates in shirt-sleeves; canoes and rifles and fishing-rods.

The young fellow sighed. "It's not for me. A month's vacation, and—\$40! What would \$40 do?"

He snatched up a catalogue of camp equipment, read what the dealer recommended, figured it out in dollars and cents, and cast the price-list away.

"Not for me!"

Then somehow it struck him that modern camp life is only an imitation, a palpably staid imitation, of the real thing; and that numberless generations of real campers never saw a catalogue of "sporting goods." Boone conquered the wilderness with a home-made kit that he carried on his own broad back. And Boone, reincarnate, would not look very small in a ten-thousand-dollar Adirondack camp.

#### Equipment

**I** TOOK heart—for I was that young fellow in the hall bedroom—and began to use my own wits; which, by the way, is a very good thing for aspiring woodsmen to learn early in the game.

Thereafter strange things began to assemble in my room of nights,

strange doings under the scowling bust of Darwin just above my chamber door.

First came the gun. "A .22-7 is big enough for turkeys," said the gunsmith. So I spent a third of my substance on a gun to start with, just as Nimrod the First spent two-thirds of his time in fashioning a spear

and reeked not of the thermos bottle. Then appeared a frying-pan (plain old frying-pan with handle riveted fast), a miner's coffee-pot with unmeltable spout, two little covered pails, an individual table set from the ten-cent store, and a first-class ax.

Expense thus far, a little under \$18, for rifle, ammunition, tackle, and calamities. Blankets I already owned, and a narrow bed-tick and a pillow-bag (to be filled in camp). A rubber blanket cost \$1.50.

Next the tent question. Tents in those days cost money. Material was cheap, but my best girl was far away, and I could not have sewn ten stitches for myself without imperiling an immortal soul. No matter. Darwin whispered: "Evolve something." I evolved a plan. I bought seventeen yards of eight-ounce duck, some nails and tacks, a can of mixed paint, and a cheap brush; total, \$2.25. This was the first and last cost of a wholly satisfactory house.

#### Food

**F**OR commissariat I chose things that were portable and would "stick to the ribs": flour, baking-powder, rice, bacon, beans, sugar, salt, pepper, evaporated milk, butter, cheese, dried beef. Supplies of these for two weeks, with soap, matches, candles, cost \$3.50.

I had spent \$25, and was equipped for two weeks in the woods. Now, where to go?

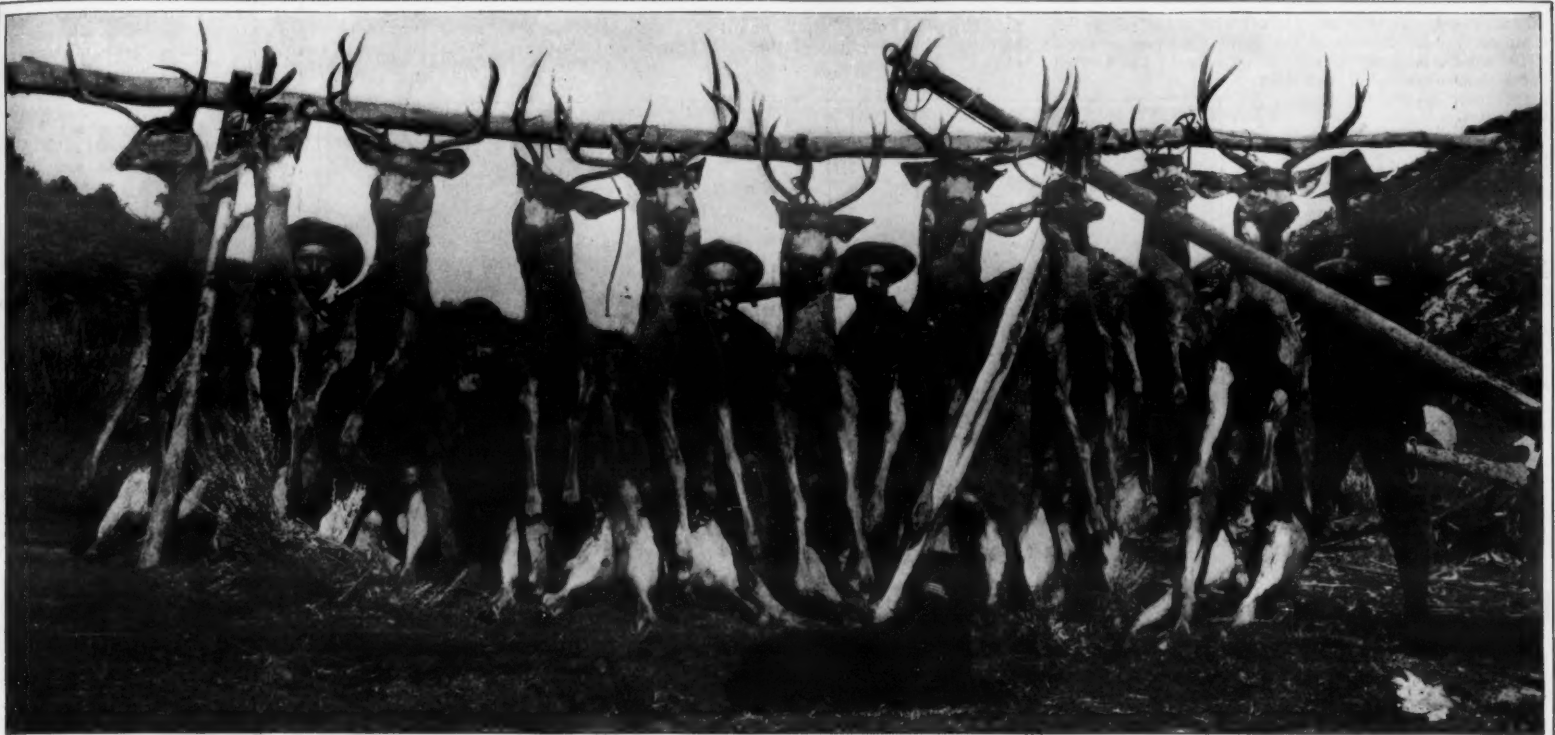
My mind ran back to a place I had spied one day from the train. It was only twenty miles off



Simple as it is, what more would any man desire?

(Continued on page 20)





The legal limit—plus the mania for being photographed

## The Outdoor Rogues' Gallery

*The War Upon Wild Life Which is Losing Us a Valuable Public Asset*

By WILLIAM T. HORNADAY

**F**OR the protection of wild life, a republican form of government is unquestionably the worst in the world. The worst men in America are the ones who feel that they are the real lords of creation, and that being in a land of liberty, they are licensed to do exactly as they royally please. It is that spirit that is manifested in New York and many other cities in the form of rubbish on the streets, rubbish and despoiled shrubbery and flower-beds in public parks, rowdism on trains and wholesale burglaries and robberies. Thanks to the lawless element now becoming so dominant in this country, our once prized "freedom" has already become a Dead Sea apple.

The Americans of 1959 will find here a country in which there is no hunting for real game, outside of the rigidly protected areas. The forces of destruction are so strong, so merciless, so all-pervading, and so lawless, their power to pulverize all wild life is (apparently) beyond resistance. The people of America, as a mass, are apathetic regarding the enforcement of even the most reasonable game laws; and in many game districts a conviction by jury is almost an impossibility.

I think that in another twenty years or less the "do-as-I-damn-please" spirit will give us, outside of the game preserves, a barren and gameless America, everywhere between the Barren Grounds and the great forests of the tropics. It is for this reason that some of us are bending our energies to the making of great game preserves instead of squabbling with sportsmen over the "bag limit" and season dates for killable game that soon will totally disappear.

### Lack of Public Support

**T**HIS looks like a digression; but it is not. It is the crux of the whole wild-life situation. We make good game laws, well-nigh everywhere that game exists; but no State can put into the field the ten thousand wardens that would be necessary to protect her wild life from her two thousand or ten thousand lawless game-killers! Take the case of Long Island, here under our eyes.

There are a splendid State Game Commissioner, an equally splendid Chief Game Protector, and ninety-six as fine game wardens as one could wish to see. They all do their utmost; but in view of the lawlessness of about ten per cent of the people of this eight-million State, it would require the services of one thousand game wardens to really and truly enforce the game laws of this State. To-day, in view of the lawless spirit of certain hunters on the south shore of Long Island, it would take twenty additional men to break up the lawless duck-killing that now goes on there every winter and spring, openly and defiantly. As usual, public sentiment along the south shore is either hostile to the anti-spring shooting law, or else apathetic; and so long as that is the case, how many honest men will it take to watch all the rogues, day by day, and hour by hour?

Persons who have not specially looked into the matter have not the faintest conception of the power and deadliness of the forces that constantly are warring upon wild life. In the United States, so I have been told by a very competent authority, about five hundred thousand shotguns are sold annually, and about seven million loaded cartridges. Perhaps three million cartridges are reloaded annually. Of this enormous output, perhaps one-tenth are used on clay pigeons; and the remainder, whatever it may be, is aimed at wild life. A very effective

breach-loading shotgun of Belgian make can be purchased for five dollars, and no alien laborer who desires to kill our song-birds for food is too poor to buy one! It is true that in New York and Pennsylvania certain

new laws against the ownership or use of firearms by unnaturalized aliens are at present a little troublesome to Angelo and Sinkewicz, but inasmuch as the aliens now hold the balance of power in this part of the world, I am sure those annoying laws soon will be repealed. The societies for the defense of Italians will see to that. Throughout North America generally, what are the principal factors in the destruction of wild life? It is easy to catalogue them, in the order of their deadliness. Here they are:

1. The "resident" pot-hunters, who kill game all the year round, part of the time for sale, and part of the time to save butcher's bills.
2. The commercial killers, who slaughter to secure salable plumes, hides, teeth, oil, fertilizers, or other products.
3. The sportsmen, who shoot according to law, but kill to the limit that the law allows, regardless of the future.
4. Wanton destroyers generally, who kill wild creatures because they can, regardless of reason or decency.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of good men and women are striving to shield our birds and mammals from annihilation, I believe that throughout our own country there are about fifty times as many persons seeking to destroy wild life as there are endeavoring to protect it! In our market there are ten patterns of modern, high-power, long-range sporting rifles, using smokeless powder, and telescopic sights if the users so elect. All of them are repeaters, and one is automatic. And now, as the finishing touch to the big game, and to rob it of its last chance to escape, comes the Maxim noiseless attachment, the climax of ingenuity, deadliness, and unfairness. When game is robbed of its last chance, and killing is made so easy that the worst bungler on earth can make a "good bag," why not poison the game and shorten the bother?

### For the State to Say

**A**ND there is the automatic shotgun of evil fame, that shoots five cartridges in response to five pulls on the trigger. When Pennsylvania enacted a law against it—in spite of one of the best lobbyists in the world—a country justice decided that the law was unconstitutional and in restraint of a legitimate industry. On the appeal, Judge O. R. Dady of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania handed down a decision that is at once the most logical, comprehensive, and altogether beautiful opinion that ever came from the bench bearing upon implements and methods for the destruction of wild life.

When the country magistrate gave his decision in favor of the automatic gun people, the fact was emblazoned in dozens of periodicals; but thus far I have not seen Judge Dady's opinion published in any periodical save "Shield's Magazine." But the opinion of this judge is going to be circulated, nevertheless. It asserts that any State has the constitutional right to say by statute how her wild life may or may not be killed or captured; and all the "industries" must regulate themselves accordingly.

We have no longer any wild bison, save one small band of about twenty.

The elk remains with us only in the Yellowstone region and the Olympic Mountains of Washington, plus a few individuals in a few other localities.

Antelope exist in widely scattered bands, to the number of about five thousand.



Ten birds a day enough for one gun



Why not spare a few for next season



The Butcher Cart

There are twenty-nine buck deer in this wagon, which furnish an illustration of the reckless killing that has wrought havoc among many species and raised present fear for the future wild life in America.

The big-horn mountain sheep is now rarely seen in the United States, and it is threatened with total extinction at an early date outside of the game preserves.

The mountain goat is not yet so rare in the United States as the mastodon, but wherever it may legally be hunted it soon will be.

The passenger pigeon is gone forever.

The heath hen (of Massachusetts) may be blotted out any year.

The pinnated grouse of the West now exists in a few localities only.

The splendid sage grouse is fast being shot off the cattle plains and soon will disappear.

The great whooping crane is very nearly extinct.

The trumpeter swan is so nearly extinct that skins are not procurable.

The California condor will last about twenty years longer.

The Labrador duck and great auk are quite extinct.

The "plume birds" of Florida are but little more than a memory; and so are the scarlet ibis, roseate spoonbill, and flamingo.

#### Fur Seal Doomed

THE fur seal has been reduced from four million to about thirty thousand only; and if the United States Government does not quickly execute with Canada and Japan a new treaty, providing for it a ten-year close season, the species is doomed!

To-day it is our duty to devote our space and thoughts and energies to a consideration of practical ways and means by which to preserve the remnant of wild life.

In the enforcement of existing laws there are tons of heavy work to be done. We must not make the mistake of dwelling too long, or too exclusively, on the making

of new and better laws. The United States needs about five thousand clubs and committees working hard to secure the enforcement of the good protective laws that already are on the books, but are not enforced properly.

what to do and how to make their work effective. To cover that field of educational necessity, the country needs at least twenty-five active field missionaries, backed by powerful educational institutions, going up and down the land preaching the gospel of wild-life protection, and doing nothing else. Already the National Association of Audubon Societies has four such agents, one of whom is a woman, and they are doing splendid work.

These should immediately be supplemented by others appointed and supported by the following institutions: the New York Zoological Society, the American Museum, the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Carnegie Institutes of Washington and Pittsburg, the Field Columbian Museum, the Camp-Fire Club of America, the Boone and Crockett Club, and the Lewis and Clark Club. Although officered by sympathizers, none of the natural history museums is active in this educational work.

#### Wild Life an Asset

THE wild life of any country is the property of the nation, and if preserved it forms a valuable public asset. To protect it is not only good statesmanship, but it is also one of the bounden duties of good citizenship.

No wild game can long endure slaughter for commercial purposes! As the supply of legitimate game sinks lower and lower the market shooters and caterers encroach more and more on the list of birds that once were forbidden. Fancy a sora-rail or a reed-bird as a thing to eat! When a large cold-storage house in New York City was searched in 1903 the officers

(Concluded on page 32)



The Slaughter of Deer

Scenes like this used to be common at the railway stations throughout Colorado and other Western States where deer abound, or did abound, for the numbers have grown pitifully less under the fusillade of the butchers, who kill regardless of sex, age, condition, or law

There are millions of good American citizens and citizenesses, young and old, who would work for wild life, provided some intelligent missionary would tell them

birds that once were forbidden. Fancy a sora-rail or a reed-bird as a thing to eat! When a large cold-storage house in New York City was searched in 1903 the officers

## Skating on Wheels

*A Recreation Peculiarly Excellent for the Young Which Should be Given More Thought and Attention*

By WALLACE HILARY EVANS

ROLLER-SKATES are fashionable among those who can afford to use only one at a time. The side streets of New York and of other towns, doubtless, with which we are less familiar, are constantly enlivened by these young fly-lows who scoot in and out between trucks or down the rough sidewalks, one foot on wheels, the other acting as a sort of stern-wheel paddle.

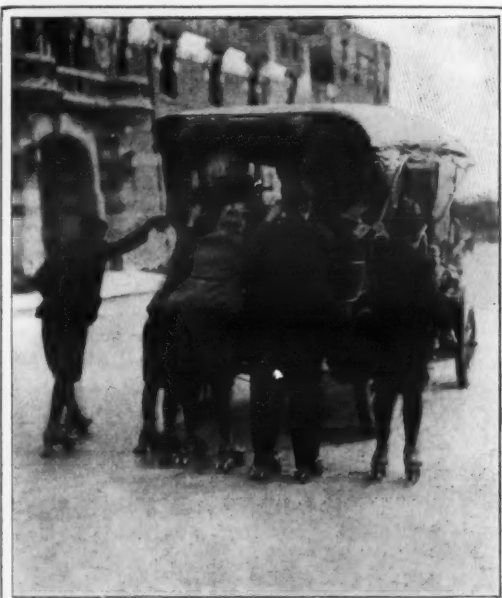
In this realm, doubtless, two skates would be luxurious, and skates with ball-bearings and rubber tires, such as you see on the stage sometimes, would be considered an effete, not to say dangerous, display of riches. Of course, the other skate goes to some other member of the family or a particularly favored friend. Some of these young people become so expert with their mono-pedal form of locomotion—like people with one arm or a wooden leg—that one wonders if they don't after a time grow to prefer one skate just as very sophisticated motor-car drivers disdain eye-goggles. One skate and a swaggar simplicity for us—two wheels and Lucullan ease for the duffers.

#### Skates Instead of Turkeys

NEVERTHELESS, isn't there still time for some millionaire to amuse himself with a new Christmas pleasure much more original than the same old turkeys and bags of stale candy? Why not fit up a large and highly polished wagon with all manner and sizes of skates; drive slowly up and down the town by its side streets, and whenever a mono-roller appeared, stop him and give him a skate for the other foot?

In Washington, a spacious, restful town, with lots of time and room, even grown people skate to their offices or up and down the asphalt on summer evenings. This is harder to do in New York, but on certain upper West Side blocks literally shoals of young people fill the street after dinner, attach themselves to the backs of automobiles and each other like flies, and are trailed along like a vast kite-tail until shaken off by some sudden burst of speed or cloud of gasoline smoke. There have been so many at times that the police had to stop this form of diversion, as they have to stop so many things, except the mere hayfoot-straw-foot rectilinear getting from place to place.

Boys of a certain age, and especially, for some reason or other, young gentlemen of African extraction, achieve a peculiarly brilliant skill in flying at breakneck speed down crowded sidewalks. They have a way of flitting across the cracks and bumps, and a certain nonchalance in dodging



The up-to-date "cut-behind"



Games on Wheels Have Added to the Fun of the Boys

In the city residence streets the boys form themselves into lines that stretch sometimes half the block in one gigantic snap-the-whip play. Again they form in company front, skating down the block in regular West Point alignment. There is no game that does not seem to give the boys increased pleasure on skates

around other pedestrians and negotiating corners by putting one foot over the other and giving a sort of hop which is delightful to see.

Of course, the best place to view such tricks is in a rink. There skating becomes an art as well as an amusement, and earth-spinning young women and equally proficient young men swoop and turn and go through intricate and subtle steps to the music of the band. Were it not for the noise the rollers make, there is no doubt that these performers would be more beautiful than skaters on ice. They can swoop longer and more lightly than on blades, and the ball-bearings, with which most skates are nowadays equipped, allow for a sort of bias motion in addition to the straight forward-and-backward roll of the wheels; which permits a certain flexibility of movement not possible with the more rigid ice skates.

In rinks there are almost always to be found certain specially gifted young ladies whose grace is beyond words and far above the flight of common souls. One suspects that the ingenious managers search out such talented skaters and arrange that they spend their spare time at the rink to charm and attract thither more ordinary skaters. A summer ago the big Madison Square Garden was turned into a rink. No stuffy atmosphere or sharp turns or cramped quarters here. Genius was free to express itself, and when prizes were offered for the most graceful skater it was worth coming to see.

#### For the Expert

IN THE center of the floor, calm islands in a maelstrom, the judges surveyed the roaring torrent and beckoned out the promising candidates one by one. Then a bell rang and the mob returned to the side lines. The dozen or so skated round and round again, and again they were cut down.

Sometimes, when one of the candidates was a peculiarly plain little girl with a shabby dress, the sporting spirit of the audience got ahead of its artistic judgment, and a constant roar of applause would follow her until the judges dared not withhold from her the prize. At other times the victory was a matter of accurate and diamond-pointed technique, and some champion who had come across the river from the wilds of Williamsburg or Hoboken, dressed for the occasion in her most sylphlike and diaphanous summer costume, won hands down and skated an exhibition lap or two after her victory with arms outstretched and wrists delicately undulating as if they were wings.

They wore Fluffy Ruffles hats in those days, and these pieces



of headgear, low in front and trailing down behind, lent a peculiarly fitting birdlike look to these more than birds. Another type of the rinks is a young man—there are generally half a dozen or so of them—who teaches beginners and keeps the crowd from going too fast. They always contrive to give the idea of knowing how to do all sorts of difficult feats, but of being rather too bored and blasé to care to bother with them. In the mornings they often associate for a brief, but doubtless treasured, moment with ladies who have a good deal of money and a great deal of time. In this they are not unlike the class of riding-masters at city riding schools. In the late afternoons and evenings they skate backward, holding out benign, restraining arms when the torrent flowing in the other direction seems to be going too fast, and exchanging bored confidences as the crowd flows by with the more constant patrons of the rink.

#### Deserves Better Position

IT IS a pity that roller-skating is not more fashionable with those who can afford to buy two or even more skates. The scene in a Broadway musical comedy recently, in which the beauties of the chorus swung noiselessly around the stage on rubber-tired wheels, showed how charming this amusement might be made. Never in their songs or dances had the same young women been so attractive. Indeed, there is no reason why this graceful exercise couldn't be surrounded with much of the polite radiance which surrounds dancing if young folks who dress up in their best bib-and-tucker when they indulge in the



The girls prefer the fancy steps

latter should care to exchange their pumps for wings. But although roller-skating has not attained to fashionable vogue in New York, it is an accepted and pleasure-giving diversion throughout New England and in many parts of the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast. Around Boston a number of clubs have indeed their own private rinks. This is really what roller-skating requires to make it more popular—viz., the installation of private rinks by clubs. At present the public rinks in our large cities tend rather to give an unfavorable idea to the innocent amusement which roller-skating provides.

#### Rinks in Park

ANOTHER phase of this subject, which is well worthy of attention, is the really inestimable value of roller-skating for the child; and an appeal to parents to make roller-skating a part of the child's play ought to find response. Roller-skates are within the reach of all children and of all kinds of children. It is an exercise that not only develops alertness and agility for the muscles, but gives grace to the movements and much joy to the heart of the youngsters.

Roller-skating ought to be taken up more seriously by those organizations which are working to bring wholesome play to the doors of all city children, and it would go a long way toward bringing about such a result if indeed the city authorities throughout the country would build asphalt or wooden floors in the city parks. Of course, there would have to be supervision of such stretches.

## The View-Point

#### Room for Only One Rule-Maker

WITH so much splendid playing material at its disposal, the Western Golf Association is destined to an enviable place in American golf if it does not permit its short-tempered members to lead it into the wilderness of a legislative squabble, as now seems possible.

Very likely the Westerners have ground for dissatisfaction with the national body, but they will lose the sympathy of sportsmen and hopelessly entangle their own affairs if they set up independent playing rules at variance with those governing the game the world over. However slighted they may feel themselves to be, the attempt of the Western body to usurp national functions is as deplorable as it is ill-advised. There is not room for two national bodies in this country, nor can there be such tinkering permitted with the national rules. The whole world of golf accepts and plays under the classic St. Andrew's Rules. It is true the national body should broaden its view to balance its pretensions as to scope, but that is a matter for disposition at the annual meeting, and, however we may agree with the contention of the Westerners that they be given a fitting representation, any attempt on their part to tamper with national playing rules will result in changing sympathy to a desire to see them properly disciplined. I am sure wise counsels will prevail in the Western Association; it would be strange if the usual good sense of the Westerner did not assert itself.

#### Straining Golfing Traditions

THAT time-honored tradition of golf being the stronghold of the middle-aged player was called upon to sustain some rude jolts this season.

Out at Wheaton, Illinois, where the men's championship was decided, a nineteen-year-old boy, Robert E. Gardner, carried off the prize, while at Philadelphia, Miss Dorothy Campbell, who had earlier in the year won the women's championship of Great Britain, captured also the American honor by defeating the two most skilled of our native veterans—Mrs. Caleb F. Fox and Mrs. R. H. Barlow. Not only did Miss Campbell defeat these two, but she beat also, in an earlier round of the same tournament, Mrs. C. T. Stout, a one-time champion, and probably regarded as the cleverest among the younger matrons. Indeed, it was a tournament full of disappointment for the erstwhile champions, because in addition to the defeat of Mrs. Stout was recorded that also of the title-holder, Miss Harley, of the Curtiss sisters, and Miss Bishop—all champions of recent years, and all considered among the very leaders of American women golfers.

There is some solace for the veterans, however, in the gratifying fact that Mrs. Barlow's game against Miss Campbell was by far the stiffest that Scotch young woman had to meet. Incidentally, Miss Campbell's game was a workmanlike lesson for the average American player. Although she was generally outdriven as to length, her direction rarely failed, and in the game with her irons she outclassed any of the players, of whatever age, on the links. As a stylist, Miss Campbell is not remarkable, but as a match player—she sparkled.

In the men's tournament, youth dominated from the very outset, as may be appreciated by the statement that Travis was the only veteran and the only Eastern player left at the end of the second round; and he fell by the wayside the day following; so the four medal positions went to the Westerners.

Curiously, the situation in England is quite the reverse. With the exception of about four years ago, I believe, no young player has been victorious in the British championship, while year after year the supremacy of the veterans has been emphasized. Whether the young players of England are inferior, or the veterans so vastly superior is an interesting query. Judging from the experience of our own players on the other side, it would seem as if the former were the case—but why it is so—or should be so—is difficult to see.

American golf owes its most brilliant periods to such names as Holabird, H. C. Egan, Travers, Herreshoff, and

Gardner; and no youngster has given greater promise than the one who won the event this year, combining steadiness and strength with extreme dash. The golfer who can do the Wheaton course in 146 and 147, two days running, suggests potential form beyond anything yet developed in America.

#### Back Up the Game Laws

AS THE public grows to understand the business need of protecting our wild birds and animals and preserving our forests, endorsement of the hunting-license system spreads. Here and there remains some opposition, but it is so inconsequential as to be scarcely worth recording. The people know by now that unless birds are protected they will be shot out, and the logic of having the men who do the shooting pay a tax for the privilege is unanswerable.

Though violently opposed at first, the common fairness of the license system has won support everywhere, if for no other reason than because it is one of the most satisfactory methods yet devised of securing funds for game protection. This is not a question for sportsmen only—this saving of birds—but one of pertinence to all the people over all America. The value of birds to the agricultural interest has been so often exploited on this page, it seems needless to go over it again. So much is being printed on the subject in the magazines and the daily papers that it must be indeed an unintelligent person who to-day does not realize that bird protection is a question for all the people, whatever their business interests; not for sentimental, but for purely commercial reasons. The most practical manner of securing help in this effort is the stimulation among the people of a sentiment supporting the game laws and supporting the wardens in the exercise of their duty. The game warden is doing a notable public service, and should be encouraged in the performance of that duty and upheld and honored in its discharge.

This season, in order to direct its work with added intelligence, the Biological Survey is making an effort to secure statistics as to the number of game birds and animals killed. It is impossible to do this except by the cooperation of sportsmen. Therefore, I urge all who go afield to observe the game laws, support the wardens, keep their killing within sportsmanly limits, and to send the figures as to the game killed to the game wardens of their respective States. This is for the purpose of gathering statistics as to numbers, so as to have definite figures for game preservation activity. Such a basis can be had only through a careful record of the hunters' kill each season. At present the figures are wholly guesswork. Every man who takes out a license should be required to return at the end of the season figures of his shooting on penalty of forfeiting his right to a license the following year. Such a system is being very successfully operated in Manitoba.

#### Making Citizen Soldiers

"I approve the teaching, under proper regulations, of rifle shooting to our schoolboys of advanced grades."—Telegram from President Taft to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, October 22, 1909.

ALTHOUGH it passed with slight public recognition, one of the most significant feats of the year was that of the Morris High School boys in winning the Interscholastic Indoor Rifle Shooting Championship of the United States with a score of 954 out of a possible 1,000, and thus defeating thirty other teams which competed simultaneously in as many States throughout the Union. This is a record not only creditable to the Morris High School, but one which would be creditable to any militia team in America. In the same month the Intercollegiate Indoor Rifle Championship of the United States was won by a team from the University of Washington over fourteen other college teams, with a score of 949 out of a possible 1,000 points—a new intercollegiate ten-man team record.

When the National Rifle Association of America inaugurated sub-caliber target shooting in the high schools, there were not lacking those to denounce it as a waste

of time and a feature unlikely to arouse interest among the boys. Now the precise truth is, the experience of the schools in which shooting has been introduced duplicates that where athletic games were made a part of the curriculum in New York through the efforts of the Public Schools' Athletic League—namely, membership on the rifle team is desired so keenly by the boys as to perceptibly raise general academic standing—a certain scholarship record being demanded before the boy is eligible to either athletic play or target practise. Just as the games in the schools turned the laggards into students, so the rifle shooting has proved a helping influence in the classroom.

And the meaning of this disclosure is important and far-reaching. It suggests a generation of marksmen in the making. Who ever knew a real boy that wouldn't give his dearest treasure to get hold of a gun? The training and experience the lad receives at this receptive age never leave him; and he absorbs instruction with avidity. However rusty he may become, the fundamentals remain.

With such a system incorporated in high schools throughout the United States, no prophetic eye is required to foresee its inestimable aid in building that most invulnerable of bulwarks—national marksmanship.

#### The America's Cup Talk-Fest

SIR THOMAS LIPTON is once more among us with his perennial blarney and enlightened plan to talk the New York Yacht Club into rearranging to his liking its rules governing racing for the America's Cup. Whatever else may be said, Sir Thomas certainly has a "way with him"; his advent is not only an invariable promise of good cheer for the brothers of the pen, but serves to adorn the sporting pages of the daily press with beaming caricatures of the radiant countenance of this genial knight. There is nothing like persistence. Some day even the New York Yacht Club Council may succumb to the blandishments of Sir Thomas.

It may be, as Lipton maintains, that yachting would be better served by an America's Cup race between boats designed for "heavy weather" conditions; and doubtless, as he says, the number of dollars it takes to build a present cup-racer seems a great deal of money to put into one boat for a single race; but this is all beside the mark. The race is not for heavy weather boats, and if yachtsmen are patriotic enough to spend large sums to keep the America's Cup in this country, it strikes me as being rather to their credit.

Apropos of Lipton's most recent campaign, a number of foolish propositions have found their way into the newspapers; among others, one that Lipton might build his boat in Canada, and thus avoid the voyage across the ocean. Lipton makes his strongest plea to the newspapers on the unfairness of being obliged to build a boat which will cross the ocean and yet have a fair chance with a "racing machine" built "in our own back yard." He claims this is what has beaten him on his several attempts to secure the Cup. Such argument sounds plausible and seems to impress the average newspaper reader—but it is sophistry. Every one competent to express an opinion, who looked over the *Shamrocks* when they were hauled out in the Brooklyn Erie Basin, knows as well as does Sir Thomas that not lightness of construction, or other structural handicap necessary for ocean crossing, caused their defeat; they were light enough structurally and they had driving power (canvas) to spare. The *Shamrocks* failed, not because their bodies were built heavy, but because their bodies lacked the speed-giving lines, which their designers could not give them, and which the American designers did give the defending yachts. And, by the way, wasn't the last *Shamrock* towed over by the *Erin*—the Lipton steam yacht?

#### In the Wrong Class

ALL this talk about the type of boat which shall be built for the America's Cup race is begging the question. Lipton claims to want a boat in which he can cross the ocean without fear of meeting heavy weather. He has mistaken the race in which he wishes to enter; that's all.





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of the Duntley Pneumatic Cleaner in your own home will convince you that it will do the work ten times quicker, ten times easier and ten times better.

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I gladly make this offer, because I know the machine is reliable and durable, and that the people who use it on the Rental-Investment basis will wish to own it, for the longer they use it the more they will like it.

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IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

The America's Cup race is a racer's race. For those who prefer "heavy weather" boats, there is the Emperor's Cup event, which requires cruising models and a race across the ocean. That is really the kind of race Lipton has in mind—only he is mixed as to name: he wants the Emperor's Cup conditions with America's Cup rewards. If meeting American contestants is the desideratum, there are races here for all types of boats over all kinds of courses open to Sir Thomas, either on the Lakes, or the Sound, or on the ocean.

The America's Cup event is distinctive. It is the ultimate expression of speed, and speed alone. It is a racer's race, and not a cruiser's race. Its sole and only idea is for speed, and the highest speed that can be got out of a boat, machine, freak, or whatever it may be called, within the lines prescribed under the Deed of Gift.

The America's Cup boats are freaks, if you please, but no more so than are all strictly speed-racing things, whether animal or machine. The America's Cup boats are no more intended for cruising than are the thoroughbred race-horses intended for cantering in the park, or the lightweight roadsters designed for dragging the family carryall. Incidentally, it may be noted that the *Vigilant*—also a "freak," and of the Cup-defender class—went across the ocean on her own bottom without mishap.

The reason challenges for the America's Cup come infrequently is not so much initial cost of the boat or the hazards of an ocean voyage as the need of body refinement—in which on a given measurement no foreign designer has yet been able to compete successfully with the American.

### Little Footballers to the Front

IN ACTUAL play this season, it looks as though we were to have a better grade of football than last year, guaranteed by the veteran material and the retention of Haughton at Harvard, the encouraging nucleus of veterans at Yale, the enthusiasm which marks the beginning of practice at Princeton, inspired by a likely lot of candidates and a new coaching sys-



Robert Gardner

The 19-year-old American golf champion

tem, and the evidences at Pennsylvania, Cornell, West Point, and some others of making wise use of last year's experiences.

If Yale can improve upon her last year's weakness at quarter, and Princeton build a line-up on the strength of its back field, and one as dependable on defense as attack, Yale will have some hope of revenge over Harvard, and Princeton of securing from Yale the long-sought victory. If all will follow Harvard's tip on physical condition, general improvement will also result.

The first games have shown Yale and Pennsylvania to be in a fair way of ending the season with teams considerably stronger than those which represented them in 1908; while Harvard in its play against Brown revealed a defense likely to equal the best shown last year.

Yale's team seems to have made the best showing in the early season games, but that may mean much or little, as has been too often demonstrated. Pennsylvania has perhaps revealed the most force

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The average dealer is honest. He intends to give what you pay for. But he is human and, like all of us, is apt to make errors. Every dealer is called upon scores of times each day to calculate charges for fractions of pounds and ounces at odd prices.

The dealer who weighs on the old-fashioned dial, or even balance scale, must necessarily make mental computations. No matter how many times he calculates mentally he never becomes proficient. He is constantly making mistakes—there are too many combinations of figures to consider.

Housekeepers, therefore, should patronize butchers and grocers who use the Dayton Moneyweight Computing Scales. For these very good reasons they should urge dealers to use Dayton Moneyweight Scales. The modern Dayton Moneyweight Computing Scale shows on its face instantly, and in plain view, the correct weight and value on all groceries and meats at any price per pound shown on the scale.

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Because of their accuracy and quick action these scales are used by the United States Government in weighing mail matter when figuring with railroads on their mail carrying contracts.

We want all housekeepers to know about these scales. We want you to ask your dealer to see the Dayton Moneyweight Computing Scale and have it explained to you.

### Free Offer to Housekeepers

Send us one or more names of dealers who haven't the Dayton Moneyweight Computing Scale and we will send you our book—

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It is only the user's interests, however, that you have to consider.

See that my name, Macbeth, is on the lamp-chimneys you buy, and they won't break from heat.

One quality: to get the correct size and shape for any burner. Have my lamp book. Free. Address

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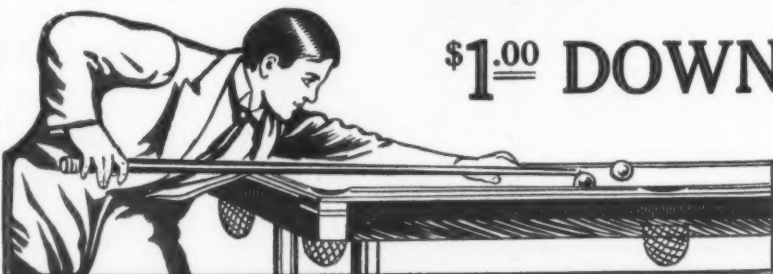
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Buy "None Such Mince Meat" at the grocer's.

It comes

Better—easier, quicker and is just as pure, because we have been making it every day for 25 years from a famous old recipe, and know from long experience just the right ingredients, and the best proportions of meats, fruits, sugar, apples, spices, etc., for the most delicious pies.

Cheaper—because we buy in large quantities, have first offerings and are always alert to take advantage of fluctuating prices.

Pure—because of our sunlit, sanitary kitchen, our own careful, watchful inspection, and a plant inspected and approved by a Government Food Inspector.

## NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

"LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE"

comes in semi-moist bricks, paraffin-wrapped in clean, dust-proof paper packages, which are never opened until they reach your kitchen.



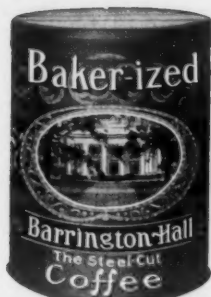
Our own food laws were 22 years old when the United States Food Law was passed

Two-pie package 10c.—everywhere  
Six-pie package 25c. east of the 100th meridian

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Member of the American Association for the Promotion of Purity in Food Products

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



## Barrington Hall The Baker-ized Steel-Cut Coffee

**I**F YOU like good Coffee, Barrington Hall will prove a treat for you and you can drink it to your heart's content without fear of ill effect.

"Baker-ized" means that it is different from other Coffee.

It is blended and roasted in a different way.

It is steel-cut to fine, even particles, not ground to an irregular mass.

The worthless and, in fact, injurious chaff that you pay for in other Coffees, is removed from Barrington Hall by a patented process and thrown away.

From a pound can of Barrington Hall you get a pound of all Coffee, but it costs no more per pound than any good Coffee and less per cup.

Try it on your own table at small expense.

### Send Us 10 Cents

And your grocer's name and we will send you postpaid a large trial can, enough to make 16 cups of delicious Coffee.

Barrington Hall is now for sale in all cities and most towns.

Price 35 to 40c. per pound, according to locality.

In sealed tins only.

Write for grocer handling it.

My name.....



**Chielets**  
REALLY DELIGHTFUL

JUST RIGHT AFTER DINNER

**Try Them!** If you can't buy Chielets in your neighborhood send us ten cents for a sample packet. Any jobber will supply storekeepers with Chielets.

FRANK H. FLEER & COMPANY, Inc.  
Philadelphia, U. S. A., and Toronto, Canada



### Why Not a Profitable Retail Business of Your Own?

I know of many places where new stores are needed—and I will tell you about a retail line which will pay handsome profits on small investment—a line sure to lead to the general or department store. No charge for my services. Write today for particulars and booklet.

EDWARD B. MOON, 1 West Water Street, CHICAGO

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

and unity in its line attack; but the pleasing showing of the early season is the continued advance of the small teams. Lafayette achieved its long-cherished ambition of defeating Princeton; Fordham attained to a season's glory in beating Cornell, while Pennsylvania State secured a moral victory over Pennsylvania by playing a tie game, and a mighty good one.

In the West, the larger teams appear, at least so far, to have held their position secure from encroachment of the small college elevens.

Meanwhile, the Rules Committee has done its best to better the game by reducing the field goal to three points, as it should be, and giving choice of putting the ball in play on a kick-out by scrimmage or kick.

### The Top of Racing

**I** AM not in sympathy with the criticism leveled at the heads of the gentlemen of the New York Yacht Club for holding steadfastly to the traditions of the America's Cup race. I see no reason why, in this wide country, with yachting amply cared for, with races for all kinds of craft, under all kinds of conditions, there is not room for one class of the highest type of the racing yacht. Such a representative is the ninety-foot sloop. It is the biggest single-sticker that can be handled. It costs the most money to build; it costs the most money to run; it tests the cleverest of clever designers; and it requires the ablest of captains and the smartest sailors. And it seems to me eminently fitting that the America's Cup



Miss Dorothy Campbell

Woman golf champion of the world

should be represented by this highest expression of racing yachts. Its purpose is not to build up a class of racers, or to ease the way for foreign challengers, but to provide a match that will tax the yacht-designing genius of the world. It would be a great mistake, in my judgment, if the New York Yacht Club should yield to the importunities of Lipton. When England produces a designer who can turn out a boat thought good enough for a try at the America's Cup, a challenger will be forthcoming.

### The Sign of the Master

**A**LONG with the awakening for game protection has grown up a gradual sentiment among those who go shooting in favor of the refinement of their weapon. To-day the sign of the master is not the size of his kill, but the character of his tools and his manner of handling them. As the test of the angler is the lightness of his tackle, so the refinement of his tools is the test of the sportsman's quality—a principle which is carried to the utmost degree of proficiency by the members of the Tuna Club of Santa Catalina, who land 200-pound fish on a line not larger than most anglers use for bass and pickerel.

Thus the small-gage gun is growing in favor, and the sixteen and twenty calibers are replacing that old reliable, all-round twelve-bore. Of course the small-bore guns require better shooting, just as the lighter tackle requires more skillful handling on the part of the angler, and that's what



Copyrighted 1909  
Armour & Company  
Chicago

Penrhyn Stanlaws

## This Beautiful Art Calendar Free

No other art calendar was ever so beautiful as the 1910 Armour calendar entitled "The Debutante."

In this calendar Penrhyn Stanlaws, C. Allan Gilbert and James Montgomery Flagg have done their very best color work.

You have never seen girls more attractive. The drawings are not mere ideals—they are true to life. Each page of the calendar looks like an "original."

The size of the calendar is 10 x 15 inches. There is no gaudy advertising to disfigure it.

### How to Get One

Send the metal cap from a jar of Armour's Extract of Beef or paper certificate under the cap, with four cents to cover cost of mailing, to Armour & Co., Dept. B T, Chicago. Or send us 25 cents in stamps. We'll send you a calendar by return mail.

### Individual Picture Offer

We have a few of these drawings, size 10½ x 16½, printed on extra heavy paper, with calendar dates and all printing eliminated, which we will send pre-paid for 25 cents each. Or we'll send the four separate drawings of this size and the calendar all for \$1, express prepaid. These separate plates are ideal for framing.

### Why This Offer is Made

We want you to know the hundred uses for a good extract of beef—not in the sick room, but in the kitchen.



Copyrighted 1909  
Armour & Company  
Chicago

Get these four beautiful drawings in the Armour calendar with the top from your first jar of Armour's Extract of Beef, and 4c for mailing.

Address Armour & Co., Chicago, Dept. B T. Save the library slips in Extract of Beef jars. They get you magazines free.

## Armour's Extract of Beef

We are willing to give you the calendar simply to get you to use one jar. For you'll never be without the extract once you know what it means.

Add it to soups and to gravies. See what your people say.

Impart it to "left-overs"—see how it freshens them. Make stews from the parts of meat that you now throw away. Note how good they are. But be sure you get Armour's.

Extracts costing a trifle less go but one-fourth as far. Just try one jar of Armour's. Learn at least one of its hundred uses.

ARMOUR & COMPANY

CHICAGO

THE  
**Packard**  
FOR MEN SHOE

**\$3.50 - \$4.00 - \$5.00**

THE Packard is just a little bit more than stylish—it is "character-ish." The likable things about it are lasting and increase as you wear it. The Packard is scientifically constructed—that's why it's livable as well as lovable.

Your money is yours to spend as fancy dictates, but as a paying investment we recommend the Packard Shoe. It unites more comfort-giving essentials than any other shoe at the price. The materials used are strictly high grade and the workmanship shows an integrity seldom equalled. You can buy more "class," perhaps, for more money, but dollar for dollar the Packard leads.

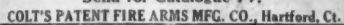
The best way to settle all doubts is to try a pair for yourself. You should wear the Packard—you owe it to your feet and your purse.

Ask your dealer, no matter where.  
Send for free Catalogue.

**MADE ONLY BY**  
**M. A. PACKARD COMPANY**  
BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S





IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER

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# PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS

## The Practical Gift— In The Beautiful Box

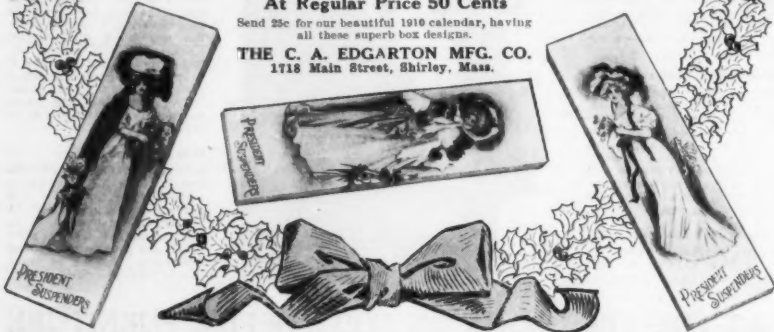
You don't have to buy holiday boxes for your gifts when you give President Suspenders. They already come in the most beautiful of boxes. A holiday custom we inaugurated several seasons ago. And this year they're far ahead of all past years. So strikingly be useful we even were surprised at the artist's achievement. President Suspenders make a gift every man will appreciate. They combine usefulness and beauty in a way that cannot be duplicated in any other gift.

Light or medium weights. Extra lengths for tall men; also youths' size. Exclusive designs and colorings. Every pair guaranteed. Order today. At all dealers. Or write us direct. We mail to any address, enclosing presentation card if you wish.

At Regular Price 50 Cents

Send 25c for our beautiful 1916 calendar, having all these superb box designs.

THE C. A. EDGARTON MFG. CO.  
1718 Main Street, Shirley, Mass.



So handy to use

**LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE**

Drys instantly  
Mends everything

In tubes that do not leak

Ask your dealer for it, or we will send you a regular tube upon receipt of price, post paid 10¢

**RUSSIA CEMENT CO. GLOUCESTER MASS.**

Also in glass bottles with new patented cap

**Our Babies**

Must have the Best Milk, which is

**BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND Condensed Milk**

It is Superior to Fresh Cow's Milk and solves the Infant Feeding Problem. It perfectly Protects Our Babies from the Danger of Impure Milk. Sterile and Safe.

**BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.**  
Est. 1857 "Leaders of Quality" New York.

**"THE SAFEST OF THE SAFE"**

**THE HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON CO. HAMMERLESS REVOLVER**

Shoots Sure—Hits Hard

Price \$7.00

Simple, Dependable and Strong

Revolver illustrated—38 caliber, 5 shots, 3 1/4 inch barrel, nickel finish, price \$7.00. Furnished with 4, 5 and 6 inch barrels, or with blued finish at additional price. Made also in 32 caliber, 6 shots, barrels 3 1/4, 4, 5 and 6 inch.

**CAN BE FIRED ONLY BY PULLING THE TRIGGER.**

Rather than accept a substitute order from us direct. Look for our name on the barrel and the little target trade mark on the handle.

We want you to have our beautifully illustrated catalog. Write for it to-day.

**HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS COMPANY, 547 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.**

**THE "BEST" LIGHT**

Gives 500 candle power. Casts no shadow. Costs 2 cents per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. No dirt. No odor. No grease. Agents wanted. Write for catalog, now.

**THE BEST LIGHT CO.**  
735 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

**POWER In The A. B. C. AUTO**

Power to go up the steepest hills or run at 30 miles an hour. Yet Simple, Practical, Safe and Durable.

Easy to operate—no complicated—no repairs. The most perfect type of reliable, low-priced automobile, 16 to 35 h. p.; air or water cooled engine; 2, 3, or 4 passenger bodies. Write today for FREE Catalogue. Address

**A. B. C. MOTOR VEHICLE MFG. CO., 3939 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.**



## The World's Workshop

News and Comment About  
Business and Industry



### A Faulty Tax Law

UNDER the new Federal Corporation Tax Act a question of vital interest to accountants has been raised. Net income, upon which the tax of one per cent is to be levied, is to be ascertained, says the Act, by deducting from the gross amount of the income of the corporation, received within the year from all sources, first, all the ordinary and necessary expenses actually paid within the year out of income in the maintenance and operation of its business and properties; second, all losses actually sustained within the year and not compensated by insurance or otherwise, including a reasonable allowance for depreciation of property, if any; third, interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such bonded or other indebtedness not exceeding the paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, and in the case of a bank, banking association, or trust company, all interests actually paid by it within the year on deposits; fourth, all sums paid by it within the year for taxes imposed under the authority of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof, or imposed by the Government of any foreign country as a condition to carrying on business therein; fifth, all amounts received by it within the year as dividends upon stock of other corporations subject to the tax.

The Act seeks to impose a tax on the net receipts as opposed to the net income. According to a circular issued by leading accountants in New York, this method is "radically at variance with accounting methods generally followed by industrial and trading corporations, with those prescribed for public-service corporations under Federal and State laws, with accounting methods followed by many insurance, financial, and banking institutions, and with principles recognized by students of accounting."

The Act neglects entirely the fundamental principle that the income of a given period consists of the difference between the gross income accrued, regardless of whether it has been received, less the gross expenditure incurred, regardless of whether it has been paid. The receipts and payments are due to purely accidental circumstances, and it is often impossible to determine at the time they are made whether they are made on income or capital account.

The matter is an urgent one, since the third paragraph of the section provides that the taxes shall be imposed on the net income of the year ending December 31, 1909, and each calendar year thereafter, and on or before the first day of March, 1910, an accurate return must be made of the net income for the year 1909. It is clear, therefore, that the taxes began to run eight months before the date of the passage of the law. In most industrial concerns it will be absolutely impossible to render a true statement, as prescribed by the Act, for the current year, and unless the wording of the Act is amended to conform with modern conditions a large and unnecessary expense will be added to the accounting departments of all large concerns.

### \$280,000,000 a Year

NINETEEN months ago a Toledo motor-car manufacturer was on the verge of failure. Five hundred cars had been sold, but they couldn't be delivered. Then a new man appeared. To-day a plant is being completed which will make it possible for this company to turn out 20,000 motor-driven vehicles next year, and the concern is prosperous. Another firm of notable carriage builders has swung into the business of building automobiles with such energy that it expects within the next twelve months to turn out more than 50,000 cars of all sorts. Only the inability of the factories where parts are made to turn out what is demanded limits the increase of cars. As it is, the coming year will show a total output in America of more than 200,000, almost as many as are now in use in this country. One automobile show in New York this winter will include the exhibits of ninety-three car-makers, and

not all of those that have applied for space can be accommodated.

Tremendous are the figures; a close estimate is that the average cost of the cars to be turned out is \$1,400. Multiply that by 200,000. The result is startling. The average horsepower is thirty-five. Do another sum in multiplication, and guess how many churns and corn-shellers and flour mills and steel mills the year's consumption of power would keep going. A surprising fact is that out of the 200,000 cars to be made, probably not more than 7,500 will be commercial vehicles, trucks, delivery wagons, etc.

Everywhere the automobile is taken for granted. Good-roads workers are touring the South in motor-cars and preaching the urgent need for the beginning at least of improvements. Trade journals are printing an increasing number of items to show that the automobile clubs of the country are stirring county and State authorities up to the job of making the roads fit to travel on. The automobile idea is getting tacked to farmers' tools—plows, reapers, and wagons. Surely the period of costly experimenting has passed—the automobile has become a necessary part of our great workshop equipment. As a novelty it has passed—the Paris salon will not be held this year. Two hundred and eighty millions a year for home-made motor-cars is a significant sum.

### Intelligent Car-Building

WOMEN who travel will be glad to hear that on the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railroad—the St. Paul's Western extension—new sleeping cars designed for their comfort are to be used. They are being built now. The road's traffic manager says that the cars will be all steel, about twenty per cent heavier than a Pullman sleeper, and the dressing-rooms will be more spacious. Special apartments for hand baggage will be provided, accessible at any time. Instead of bags and suit-cases and hat-boxes being left to clutter the aisles and hide away under the seats, the seat and aisle space will be kept free. Gratitude to intelligent car designers inspires this free advertisement.

### Workshop Queries

IS THE buying end in charge of a competent man?

Do you know where you can get good, new men if you lose your present force?

Are you satisfied that your pay-roll represents not only adequate, loyal service to your interests, but adequate pay for the type of highly productive workman you want in your shop?

Can you prove that your plant—the shop out of which your profits come—is constructed in the way to save the largest amount of time and effort in operation? That it is not only entitled to, but is getting, the lowest rates from a reliable fire insurance company?

Are your products selling promptly, readily, at a fair profit? Usually, of course, they are not. Then why not go back through your whole organization, from your salesmen to your buyer of raw materials, and find out in what way improvement and tightening up may help your balance sheet?

Something or somebody in your shop is at fault every time a prospective buyer turns away from your product and purchases from some one else. Of course, you are frank enough to shoulder the blame for this, and not growl that the customer wouldn't be satisfied with Gabriel's own trumpet if he was driving a public coach!

Is your advertising effective? Why not sit down and face the problem of putting into appealing form the necessary publicity? By comparison with those advertisements most talked about, is your announcement well dressed as to type? Is it illustrated clearly, setting forth unmistakably that it is your product, not that of some one else, that is being advertised? If you make saws and hatchets, is your trade-mark as striking as "Keen Kutter"? If flour, as "Gold Medal" or "X X X"?



# Old Dutch Cleanser

Chases  
Dirt

Large  
Sifter-Can  
10¢  
All Grocers

Cleans · Scrubs  
Scours · Polishes

*Avoid Caustic  
and Acids*

CUDAHY - OMAHA  
MAKER



## Good Clothes Good Everywhere

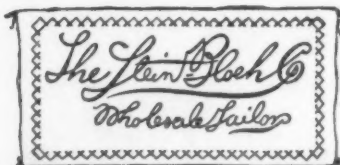


There is no nationality in the clothes of a gentleman. The Englishman now recognizes this—and London sees upon her streets for the first time her gentlemen clad in American-made clothes, bought in London, bearing the label of Stein-Bloch—the only American makers who have satisfied English demands.

This is a triumph for Stein-Bloch and for American tailoring. It is also a source of assurance for you.

These clothes are at your immediate disposal. Examine and try them on at your clothier's in your own town. Their price is convenient and the high quality and character which are inherent in them mark their wearers as men of taste and judgment.

Write for "Smartness," the book of Stein-Bloch styles. It will help you to choose—and it will show you why you should insist on this label in your clothes. It means 55 years of Knowing How.



**THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.**  
Tailors for Men

Offices and Shops: New York: Fifth Ave. Bldg.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
LONDON: SELFRIDGE & CO., Ltd.  
Oxford St., West.

## In the Woods

(Continued from page 20)

town. A rough range of flinty hills, thick with second-growth timber, ran back as far as one could see from the river. A rabbit scampered up the hollow; squirrels played in the hickories; hawks sailed overhead. A lone fisherman signaled our train and boarded it, bearing a string of bass. He was not communicative. Thanks for that significant silence! It meant that he had found a good place and was keeping it, right properly, to himself. I would not camp on his trail, but would make one of my own, back into the woods where nobody went.

### Setting Up House

AT 10 A.M. of an October morning I was alone with my duffle in Spook Hollow. Having found a spring, I looked next for a level bench on the hillside well above flood-line, and cleared it of brush and stones, save for a mask of bushes on the downhill side.

Here I felled a slender tree, and cut from it four logs which I bedded in a rectangle  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 7 feet. At the four corners I set posts, the two in front being  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, the rear ones just half that height. To cross-pieces at the top I fixed five slender rafters sloping to the rear. On this framework I tacked my canvas, leaving flaps in front that could be tacked down as a door when I would be away from camp.

### Small but Snug

THIS wee canvas hut took three hours to build. It was a shed-roof affair,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height and width, 7 feet long, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  feet high in the rear. I moistened the canvas and, when it was half dry, painted it a light shade of green.

My domicile was complete. It was the smallest human habitation I had ever seen; but also one of the snuggest and safest. It would shed a cloudburst. It would stand against any wind. Lightning would not strike it, nor earthquake upset it. Cramped? Not so. It was big enough to sleep in and to shelter my kit—which was all I wanted of it. In the daytime had I not all outdoors? It was high enough to sit under, yet low enough to escape the eyes of wayfarers. To have made it larger would have taken more material, time, labor, would have lessened its security and concealment, and would have gained nothing but head room, which I did not need.

### Making a Fire

WITH cedar or locust for posts and bed-logs, such a hut would last fully a year.

As the nights were sure to be frosty, it behooved me to build a camp-fire that would last and would throw the heat where it was wanted. Five feet in front of the hut I drove two stakes, slanting them backward. Against these were piled four back logs of green wood. The interstices between the logs were chinked with clay to prevent rapid combustion. Large stones were placed in front for andirons.

I cut thick saplings of oak and hickory for night wood (green hardwood lasts long and leaves good coals). Then I rustled sound standing dead wood for the cooking fire, and had supper.

First of the woodfolk to entertain me was a scandalized whippoorwill. Then the owls hooted over the tenderfoot. The sap of my hickories sang merrily as it changed to steam. At intervals of three hours I roused from deep sleep to replenish the fire. When the birds called me at peep o' day there was a fine bed of live coals to cook breakfast on.

### Autumn Best Time

I HAD doubted in my heart if I could stand a fortnight of this solitary life in the woods. To my wonder, it fascinated and compelled me to stay. Fishing, hunting small game, spying out the lore of the woods, playing over the camp chores, learning how to shift for myself, planning more ambitious trips for the future—there was never an hour of boredom, never a worry or care. I stayed a month.

It was a clean life. Pure air to breathe,

## Heavy Losses to Business Men

occur every year through their failure to have letters and documents copied with *absolutely reliable* carbon paper. The old letter press is hopelessly out of date, but your carbon paper must be of a quality to make sure that there will be *no blur just where you are most interested in reading.*

## 18 Karat Carbon Paper

takes impressions that are neat, sharp and clean cut up to the very time that the sheet begins to fall to pieces from wear. It is absolutely reliable, first, last and all the time. *It lasts three times as long as ordinary carbon paper.* It is entirely free from smut, grease and all sticky matter.

If we only can get a sample of 18 KARAT into your hands, we can convince you that it is better than you ever thought carbon paper could be made. Write us on your business letter head, and we will send you, free of charge, a generous sample. Write at once, and you will get a most pleasant surprise.

## Generous Sample FREE

## Men, Young or Old, Out of Work

Large weekly earnings are made with us. We employ only one good representative in every town, and he becomes THE Carbon Paper Man. Every purchaser buys from him regularly and exclusively, so that he makes large profits even if his carbon paper does outwear all others. There may be a chance for you in your territory, if you write us without delay.

The F. W. Cameron Corporation, 39-41 Cortlandt St., New York City



## Fresh soap with every shave

No soap that touches brush or skin is used again with



## The Powder that Shortens the Shave

Simplifies shaving and makes it quicker by eliminating the necessity of rubbing soap on the face or making the lather in a cup. Just sprinkle a little powder on the wet brush and lather your face.

Chemists' analyses prove it to be not only *antiseptic* but *germicidal*.

Economical because there is no waste. The last particle of powder is as convenient to use as the first. 150 to 200 shaves in every can if used properly.

Trial size sent for 4 cents

COLGATE & CO., Dept. W, 55 John St., N.Y.

The quickest and cleanest way of making a lather as lasting and delightful as that made by our famous shaving stick.



# Your Choice of The World's Best Oysters

Please understand, first, that the best oysters are not necessarily *shell oysters*.

The shell has no more to do with the *taste* of an oyster than feathers have to do with the taste of a chicken.

Sealshipt Oysters are "shucked" oysters—your favorite oysters *at their best*.

Blue Points—Narragansetts—Northports—Chesapeakes—Gulfs—any oyster you like—with *all of the sea flavor saved*.

The Sealshipt System embraces eighty oyster shipping stations. It extends to an oyster dealer near you.

The Sealshipt System protects the oyster at every move—from the oyster bed to you.

## Sealshipt Oysters

Taste the same and are the same as the day they were dredged from the deep

Compare Sealshipt with other oysters—with oysters shipped in *open tubs*.

The ice is put in the tub *with the oysters*. Re-icing is done on the train by the expressman. As the ice melts he puts in more ice—railroad ice—with his naked hands.

The melted ice washes the fine sea flavor out of the oyster—bloats it—discolors it—and leaves it unfit for food.

### "Liquor" at Oyster Prices

Yet that is the "liquor" which is sold to you at *oyster prices*.

Sealshipt Oysters are not sent in open tubs, but in air-tight, germ-proof containers.

These containers are packed solid with oysters at the seaside—and *sealed*.

The ice goes around the *outside* of the container—and not a drop of water can get in.

When your dealer gets Sealshipt Oysters, the seal put on by the oyster planter is unbroken.

### Sealed at the Seaside

The oysters from seaside to dealer have not been touched by human hands.

They are oysters at their best.

But we go further than this. The dealer is not allowed to keep his oysters in open tubs.

We furnish him a porcelain Sealshipt-case, embodying the same principle as the pat. Sealshiptor, the refrigerator shipping package, in which the oysters come.

So, from the time that they are taken from the sea till the time they are handed to you in a Sealshipt paper pail, we supervise every move of the Sealshipt Oyster.

That is why Sealshipt Oysters, in New England, in Illinois, in California—or anywhere—taste the same and are the same as the day they were dredged from the deep.

Will you be content with oysters that are shapeless, soggy, insipid, when you can get Sealshipts which are firm and clean and delightful?

### Insist Upon Getting Sealshipt Oysters

Sealed package oysters are *not* necessarily Sealshipt Oysters.

There is no other organization, save the Sealshipt System which covers the *growing*, the *shucking*, the *shipping*, the *selling* of oysters. A *sealed* package in itself means nothing—nothing as to purity—nothing as to quality—nothing as to flavor. Unless the oyster is properly guarded from the time it leaves the beds through the various com-

mercial channels, shipper, jobber and retailer, a *sealed can* in itself means nothing as it is just as easy to put watered oysters in a small or large sealed package as in a tub.

Your one guarantee of the genuine Sealshipt Oysters is the Sealshiptcase in the dealer's store which means that he is an authorized, contracted agent. You are not buying a pig in a poke, you can see Sealshipt Oysters, see their quality, their purity, their absence of water, their natural color, this is the only way bulk oysters should be sold. Don't be misled, make sure you are getting the genuine Sealshipt Oysters.

### Will You be Content With Less?

Will you be content with oysters which bear the flavor of railroad ice and old wooden tubs, when in Sealshipt you get the natural oyster flavor—that indescribable tang of the sea?

### "Seaside Oyster Dishes" Free

If you want to know the flavor of the real sea oyster, write us the name of your oyster dealer. We will send you, free, our book "47 New Seaside Oyster Dishes" which gives many shore recipes, unknown inland. Address, Department 35A.



## The Sealshipt Oyster System, Inc.

Formerly National Oyster Carrier Co.

Sealshipt Oyster Stations  
at 80 Coast Points

General Office and Factory:  
South Norwalk, Conn.

Sealshipt Groceries and  
Markets Everywhere

Members of American Association for the Promotion of Purity in Food Products



**Hammer the Hammer,**  
drop it, kick it  
about the  
floor—

any test you may  
make will prove  
that the

# IVER JOHNSON

## Safety Automatic REVOLVER

is genuinely safe—safe as no other revolver is—and that its safety device is entirely automatic—no distracting switches, levers or buttons to think about when you want to discharge it, or when you don't.

"SHOTS," our booklet, tells all about it in a plain, simple way, so you can't go astray on the SAFE revolver question. Send for it—FREE.

**Iver Johnson Safety Hammer Revolver**  
Richly nickel-plated, 22 cal. rim-fire or 32 cal. center-fire, 3 inch barrel, or 33 cal. center-fire, 3½-inch barrel. **\$6** (Extra length barrel or blued finish at slight extra cost)

**Iver Johnson Safety Hammerless Revolver**  
Richly nickel-plated, 32 calibre center-fire, 3 inch barrel, or 38 calibre center-fire, 3½-inch barrel. **\$7** (Extra length barrel or blued finish at slight extra cost)

Sold by Hardware and Sporting Goods dealers everywhere, or sent prepaid on receipt of price if dealer will not supply. Look for the owl's head on grip and our name on barrel.

**IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS & CYCLE WORKS, 146 River Street, Fitchburg, Mass.**  
New York: 99 Chambers Street San Francisco: Phil. B. Beckett Co., 717 Market St.  
Hamburg, Germany: Pickhuben 4

**Iver Johnson Single Barrel Shotguns and Truss Bridge Bicycles**

### MOVING PICTURE MACHINES—POST CARD PROJECTORS

Motion Pictures, Talking Machines and our Wonderful New Post Card Projectors for home amusement. Our Motion Picture Machines for Entertainment Work are the wonder of the year. Perfect, thrilling moving pictures, just as shown at the big Theatres. Our Post Card Projector shows perfectly sharp and clear, 6 to 8 foot pictures, in natural colors, from views, post card pictures, clippings from papers, books, etc. Our machines are the finest, and all sold at a price any one can afford. We have the only practical machine for entertaining. Send to day for our illustrated catalogue No. 6 and special circulars for home entertainment or No. 124 for traveling exhibition work.

**CHICAGO PROJECTING CO., 225 Dearborn St., Dept. 123, Chicago**

## Have "Your Own Fire Department on Your Own Premises"

Extinguish a fire within a few moments of the start; without the usual water damage; and without the loss of valuable time in waiting for the arrival of your City Fire Department.

This you can do if you have adequate fire apparatus at hand for immediate use. Apparatus which does not require flooding the premises in order to extinguish a fire.

A small sum will enable you to have "Your Own Fire Department on Your Own Premises." Will enable you to purchase a powerful fire fighting machine, which instantly throws a chemical solution 80 feet, with an efficiency equivalent to thousands of pails of water.

# The Ajax Chemical Fire Engine

for Towns, Mills, Factories, Country Homes, Public Institutions, Stores, Etc.

As you know, nearly every large Fire Department in the Country has been using Chemical Fire Engines for many years. 40 to 90 per cent. of all fires are extinguished by them. (Official statistics by Cities in our catalogue.) We now manufacture the AJAX Chemical Fire Engine for private use at buildings and plants of all kinds.

And these machines are just like the City Department machines, except that they are mounted on a small frame, so they can be wheeled through narrow aisles, doorways, paths, etc. Has about ¾ the capacity of a City Fire Department Chemical Engine, and will therefore extinguish nearly as large a fire—yet the cost of the private machine is only a very small fraction of the cost of the City Department machines.

Whether your premises are located in a large City or a small Town, you should have one of our machines (shown in lower corner) on hand for instant use. And if you are located in a small Town, with little or no fire protection, you should recommend to your Town Council that they order one of our Town machines (shown in upper corner) for use throughout the town in addition to the private machine you should have on your own premises.

As the AJAX throws a powerful chemical stream about 80 feet, it will readily extinguish fires of oil, tar, paint, celluloid, alcohol, turpentine, etc., on which water has little or no effect; it is operated instantly by one man; requires no attention when not in use and costs practically nothing to maintain. Among the purchasers of the AJAX are the Standard Oil Co., U. S. Steel Corporation, United States Government, Mexican Government, John Wanamaker, R. H. Macy & Co., etc.

### FREE TRIAL OFFER:

We prepay freight charges and allow 30 days' approval. If machine is not entirely satisfactory, you may return it at our expense. This gives you an opportunity to build a big test fire—as big as you like—and note how easily, quickly, and effectively the AJAX will extinguish same. Write us a note, or fill in and mail us the coupon below, and we will send you complete descriptive pamphlet, price and particulars as to our free trial offer. Write now before you forget it.

**AJAX FIRE ENGINE WORKS, 97 West Liberty St., New York**

Send the undersigned your pamphlet giving full facts regarding the AJAX Chemical Fire Engine, and quote price and free trial offer

Name..... Address.....

## "N F 10" Shoe Laces won't break

during 6 months of wear. They stand a strain of 200 lbs. to the foot without breaking, and on top of that every pair is

**guaranteed 6 months**

Another great thing about them is the patented tip that won't come off, and is absolutely fast in color.

"N F 10" are made of highest-grade long-fibre Sea Island cotton, especially processed. They are tubular—pressed flat—and won't come untied.

To be sure of getting the genuine, look for the sealed box and see that "N F 10" is stamped on the tips of the laces.

10 cents per pair—black and tan, in four lengths for men's and women's high shoes. Sold only in sealed boxes. At all shoe and dry goods stores, and haberdashers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, if your dealer can't supply you.

Write today for illustrated booklet about "N F 10" and our other laces, including the Nufashond Patented Laces for catfish.

**Nufashond Shoe Lace Co. Dept. B, Reading, Pa.**

## A Gibson Head IN FULL COLORS 25 CENTS

"Gertrude" is one of the most popular Gibson heads ever drawn. It is handsomely printed in colors on the best art paper, giving a most pleasing and dainty effect. Size, 11 x 13 inches, at 25 cents.

Order from any reliable art dealer in the U. S. or Canada Or, will be sent postpaid on receipt of price. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

**PRINT DEPT., P. F. COLLIER & SON 412 West Thirtieth Street New York**  
AGENTS FOR CANADA: Methodist Book and Publishing House, Toronto, Canada

If you will send us 15 cents in stamps, we will mail you a copy of our new Print Catalogue.

## BENJAMIN AIR RIFLE

The Gun That Shoots. FOR MEN AND BOYS

Sends a shot entirely through one-half inch pine and more. Uses compressed air—no springs—same as used by powerful rock drills, air brakes, etc. Many times more powerful than any other Air Rifle. Force of shot under control. Accurate. One user shot 50 sparrows in one day.

Shot fired by this gun at 50 feet. Another shot penetrates 100 feet into their. Others shoot rabbits and squirrels. Practical gun for all small game. Discharge does not scare game. Can be used where cartridge guns cannot, indoors or out. Ammunition cost 10c or 15c for 1,000 shots. Sold by dealers and jobbers. There is no substitute or "just as good." If they cannot supply you, write us. Price, east of Rocky Mountains, prepaid, \$2.50. Pacific Coast and Far West Post Countries, \$3.00 prepaid. Circular free.

**Benjamin Air Rifle & Mfg. Co., 505 Leander Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.**

pure water to drink, clean food to eat, and all the surroundings wholesome. The woods had no paupers to depress my spirits, no autocrats to stir my wrath.

One thing I learned was that the fall of the year is the best camping time. In autumn there is seldom a rainy day. All winged and crawling pests of the woods have been sent to limbo. Game is in season. The brisk air drives one to hearty endeavor. All day you range lustily far afield. At night there is no creeping behind mosquito netting into a dark and cheerless tent: you lie before a glorious camp-fire,

"... stretched out at length,  
With your fists full of strength."

Coffee and bacon and flapjacks, piping hot, never taste so good as when you can see your breath in the frosty air.

And in this little experimental camp, all alone, I learned how to be absolutely independent. There was no bowing or commanding, no asking advice. In after times I was fated to spend years in the wilderness and to face grim scenes; but never have I hired a guide.

My first month in the woods cost a bit less than \$30, including all equipment except bedding. The rifle cost nearly half of this, and was good for many another season. The same thing can be done by any one who is not afraid of his best friend, Mother Nature.

## Rogues' Gallery

(Concluded from page 22)

of the State Game Commission found the following dead birds:

- 8,058 snow-buntings.
- 7,607 sand-pipers.
- 5,218 plover.
- 7,003 snipe.
- 788 yellow-legs.
- 7,560 grouse.
- 4,385 quail.
- 1,756 ducks.
- 288 bobolinks.
- 96 woodcocks.

The protection of wild life is partly a matter of business, and partly a campaign of sentiment. Every American farmer with a grain of reading intelligence now knows very well that the killing of insectivorous birds means certain financial losses for him. The most intelligent farmers know that only the Cooper and Sharp-shinned hawks are so destructive to other bird life that they deserve to be shot on sight. Next, it is to be hoped that every farmer will learn that surplus house cats are very destructive to bird life, and should not be tolerated where birds live and breed. Maine has learned, and so has British Columbia, that big game can be a very valuable asset, and that the bag limit should be reduced to the lowest point.

### The Need of the Hour

TO-DAY, precisely as it was twenty-five years ago, the great need of the hour is the education of the masses to the necessity for wild-life conservation, and the creation of a fifty times better public sentiment in favor of the enforcement of existing laws. The game wardens need the support of the law-abiding people of their respective communities to an extent that now is rarely found. Very often it is the Game Warden vs. the Whole Country! Wardens complain that in many country places it is almost impossible to secure a conviction of an offender against the game laws. Many men who consider themselves decent citizens consider it a smart thing to evade the game laws. But the worst discouragement of all comes from the "sympathetic" juries.

Unless a great change takes place in public sentiment, twenty years from now there will be no wild game of any consequence left alive in the United States outside of the absolutely protected game preserves.

Despite adequate game laws and the untiring, unselfish endeavors of sportsmen, the outlook, it must be confessed, is not reassuring. The reason is simple and all-sufficient—the American people as a whole are so slow to kindle to a supporting sentiment—that the wild life may be gone like the bison before they wake up.



# Essentials of Modern Business



Light



Ventilation



Power



Communication

## What is Your Business?

Are you a manufacturer, a director or stockholder in a large corporation, a merchant, or a retail dealer? Whatever your business, the products of the Western Electric Company must be of personal interest to you.

If you have a wheel to turn, a store to light, a room to ventilate or cool with fans; offices, departments, or buildings to connect with telephones, the Western Electric Company has just the equipment and the best equipment to do the greatest amount of work at the least expense.

## Western Electric Intercommunicating Telephones

are a development of years of experience in the manufacture of 4,500,000 "Bell" telephones. These are by far the most reliable and satisfactory telephones for private systems ever manufactured. They are perfect in operation, durable, economical and always to be depended upon.

Every instrument may be instantly connected with any other in the system by merely pressing the proper button. No switchboard or operator is required. It is a private automatic telephone system indispensable in busy offices or factories, connecting departments, rooms or adjoining buildings—far superior to messenger service or speaking tubes.

For the home these telephones are a great convenience. One in each room places the whole household within reach of your voice, no matter what part of the house you are in. The cost of installation, including labor and all material, is less than \$25 a station. Once installed, the system is ready for continuous service at a maintenance expense no greater than for your door bell.

*To make it easy to identify Western Electric Apparatus and Supplies they are, with the exception of telephones, branded with the trade mark*

# Hawthorn

TRADE MARK

This name originates from the Company's largest factory at Hawthorne, Ill., covering 143 acres of ground, and known as "The Electrical Capital of America."

If you have several machines to operate, "Hawthorn" motors will save from 25 to 40 per cent. over the old belt and shafting method. Power is used on each machine only when needed. There are no wheels turning and belts flapping when the machines are idle.

"Hawthorn" Arc Lamps and Exhaust Fans provide the most efficient methods of artificial lighting and ventilation.

The Western Electric Company stands back of all "Hawthorn" goods, and its world-wide reputation, earned by the manufacture and perfection of the "Bell" Telephone, is staked upon every article marked with name "Hawthorn."

We shall be glad to give you further information regarding any kind of electrical equipment. Our facilities for prompt attention to your inquiries or orders are unequalled. Eighteen distributing houses in the principal cities of the country, named below, are fully stocked and equipped to care for your needs.

Write our nearest house, Dept. 76C, stating the subject in which you are interested, and we will send you complete information without cost.



New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati,  
Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Minneapolis,  
Atlanta.

Write Our  
Nearest House

MONTREAL, WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER  
Northern Electric and  
Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

ANTWERP  
Bell Telephone  
Manufacturing Co.

LONDON  
Western Electric  
Company

Saint Louis, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle,  
Kansas City, Dallas, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City,  
Omaha.

BERLIN  
Telephon Appar. Fabrik.  
E. Zwick & Co.

PARIS  
Societe de Materiel  
Telephonique

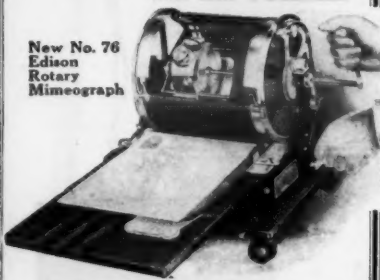


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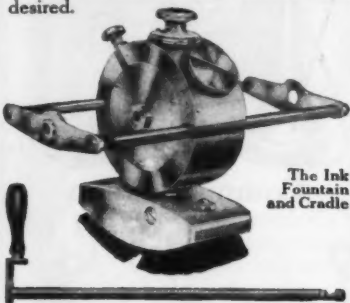
## Get a New Mimeograph

with Ink Fountain

New No. 76  
Edison  
Rotary  
Mimeograph



The new Automatic Fountain does away with the ink pot and brush. Distributes ink evenly over stencil. Saves time inking up and starting. It means evenly printed work, done in less time. Fountain is locked except when ink is desired.



The Ink Fountain and Cradle

### Quicker Better Work

This machine contains improvements which place it in a class by itself and make it the simplest, most rapid, practical, economical and best duplicating machine in existence.

Better write us today for further information.

**A. B. Dick Company**

736-738 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago  
Branch: 15 Murray Street, New York

## \$12.85 BUYS THIS CLASSY COAT

### Wear this Handsomely Tailored Coat NOW—Pay for it in Six Months

Our 6 months' credit service **NOW** makes it easy for every woman in the land to dress well—and to keep her family dressed well. And we back up this splendid credit system with the best and most stylishly tailored garments that can be found anywhere at any price. Our plan is the combination of superior clothes and the easy way to get them.

As an example of the high quality of the goods, the low cost and the easy terms of payment, we show opposite one of our latest and most handsomely tailored coats. Read the description printed under this garment. Compare it, if you can, in price, style, workmanship and material with any similar garment in your home town.

You cannot begin to equal or even approach it—and besides it would be necessary for you to pay cash. Then consider that we will send this stunning coat, tailored to your measure in any shade or material desired—and give you six months in which to pay for it. We also guarantee entire satisfaction **OR IT WILL NOT COST YOU ONE CENT.**

That is the only way we do business. It is the plan upon which we built our immense reputation—that sustains our enviable reputation. And remember we make hundreds of other garments for men, women and children which you can buy just as reasonably, and on the same easy terms of payment. We tell about our complete line in our

### NEW STYLE BOOK—FREE

This book shows all the season's popular creations. The illustrations were taken from life and show the garments just as they appear when worn.

It also explains our credit system in full—shows how easy it is to buy and pay for your clothes—no matter where you live.

See this book before spending another cent for clothing—either for yourself or family. It will save you money. A postcard will bring it. Write today.

**ELMER RICHARDS CO.**

841 W Jackson Blvd. CHICAGO

## Elastic Stockings.

From pure gum rubber woven absolutely to your measure at the same price you pay for poor-wearing, ready-made goods.

Worcester Elastic  
58 Front Street,

Our Stockings are best in the world and our prices lowest. Write for self-measurement blank and FACTS ABOUT VARICOSE VEINS.

Stocking and Truss Company  
Dept. 8, Worcester, Mass.

## AGENTS—BIG MONEY

Selling our new sign letters for office windows, store fronts, and glass signs. Easily put on. Write to-day for a free sample.

METALLIC SIGN LETTER CO., 52 N. CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

## Up Mount McKinley

(Concluded from page 19)

Mount McKinley have been reduced to the great ridges which run in a southwesterly and northeasterly direction from the summit. It is well known that the main sides of the peak are unlimbable.

The 1906 expedition discovered a very promising ridge running from the summit in a southwesterly direction.

\*\*\*

## War on Plant Insects

Keeping Your Flowers and Fruit Alive

By JULIAN BURROUGHS

THE old-fashioned farmer said he was not going to spray his grapes—he trusted in Providence. Later in the summer, when I passed his vineyard, his entire crop was ruined, all rotted. Unlike the old farmer, we must spray, more or less, if we wish to raise not only the finer fruits but many vegetables and flowers as well. First used to prevent the black rot that was in a fair way to wipe out the grape industry, Bordeaux mixture has proved of wide application, permitting many high-bred and choice fruits to be grown that could not previously be raised. It is even used now by the big potato-growers to save their crops from blight and rot. In the greenhouse, orchard, vineyard, flower-bed, and garden, Bordeaux mixture is killing the fungi that prey on plants. And yet intelligence must be used in using the mixture, for there is danger in undirected spraying.

### Use Before

BORDEAUX mixture is simply copper sulphate and lime mixed with water, and yet, if not used correctly, may cause wholesale and irreparable injury. To be effective, it must always be used before the blight or rot is under way, because Bordeaux is a preventive and not a cure. A bunch of grapes, for instance, once attacked by rot can not be saved even though suspended in a barrel of Bordeaux. The mixture can be applied with a whisk-broom, but some kind of a pump is better—often the pump used to wash wagons will answer by employing a Bordeaux or other fine nozzle. Whatever the pump, however, it must always be flushed out immediately after using with clear water. The spray should be as fine as possible and directed to the underside of the leaves where conditions permit. Furthermore, it is always wise to help the doctored plant by clean cultivation and fertilizer.

The danger to avoid is burning the foliage, which may result from several causes, the most common being not keeping the mixture stirred while using, so letting the lime settle. Remember that the copper sulphate is the active destructive agent, the lime being added merely to neutralize the acid. Second, too strong a mixture or a lime that is air-slaked or does not wholly dissolve. Third, a full-strength mixture on some very tender foliage or spraying so soon before a rain that the rain washes away the lime, thus permitting the copper sulphate to burn the leaves. New foliage just in leaf, and stone fruits, such as peaches, plums, and cherries, need a weaker mixture. It is best to spray on a clear day. Use good lime, always equal in weight to the copper sulphate; keep the mixture constantly stirred while using, and you will never injure your fruit or plants with it.

### Not Too Strong

BORDEAUX mixture can be had either in paste or concentrated form, or it can be mixed at home. It is best to make up a stock solution, both of the lime and copper sulphate, mixing and adding water when needed. Since four pounds of each in fifty gallons of water is the standard solution, a little arithmetic will enable the user to make up any amount wanted. For very tender plants use somewhat weaker; for hardy ones, like grapes in full leaf, it can be used stronger. Always strain carefully before putting it in the pump. This saves time. Also always mix cold.

The high-bred, fine-qualified fruits are the ones that require Bordeaux most especially. It is effective for nearly all foliage diseases, however—blights, curls, spots, mildews, rots, and anthracnose. Grapes, blackberries, plums, peaches, apples, melons, strawberries, peas, potatoes, roses, etc., have always been benefited and often saved by Bordeaux. Although absolutely harmless, Bordeaux will often hurt, if not prevent, the marketing of some fruits—cherries and plums, for instance—and for this reason often the market grower can not use it where the home grower can.

## RUNDEL AUTOMATIC STROPPER

For All Safety Razor Blades

Strops exactly like a barber.

Guaranteed for 5 years—sells for \$3.00.

Thoroughly practical—can't get out of order.

Absolutely automatic—can't cut the strop. Insures shaving comfort and convenience forever.

Blade always held at proper angle—scientifically determined.

Saves its cost many times over—one set of blades lasts for years.

Genuine horsehide dollar strop with every stropper.

Packed in handy, artistic case for travellers.

SOLD EVERYWHERE ON

## 10 Days' Trial

Sharpen your blades for ten days with the Rundel. If it don't make your dull blades just as good—yes, even better than new, return the stropper and get your money. All dealers are authorized to make this offer at our risk.

Accept no substitutes—don't take chances. If your dealer can't supply the Rundel, send us \$3.00 and his name. Stropper will be sent prepaid with our regular return privilege.

"Hints for Shavers"—a book on the art of correct shaving, sent free, if you send us the name of a dealer that sells razors.

RUNDEL MFG. CO., 206 MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Every genuine Chocolate Bud has the name



## WILBUR'S CHOCOLATE BUDS

Chocolate in its purity—distinctive in quality and delicacy—a taste that's never forgotten.

At your dealer's, or we will send a pound box prepaid for \$1. One sample box for 30c and your dealer's name.



Greater body, richer aroma, higher flavor—more chocolate and less sugar. Flat cakes 10c

H. O. WILBUR & SONS, Inc., 235 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia

Makers of WILBUR'S COCOA

## Wisdom.

As your teeth are wanted to last—for time to come—begin at once their daily antiseptic cleansing with

## Calvert's

Carbolic Tooth Powder.

Price from 75cts. Sample and booklet from Park & Tilford, 927 Broadway, New York.  
Makers: F. G. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.  
Canadian Depot: 349 Dorchester Street West, Montreal.

## SAVE 208 SHAVES

\$20.80 a year. Also save the razor, your face, time and temper by using "3 in One" on the blade.

### 3 in One

keeps the blade keen and clean, by preventing surface rusting which is caused by moisture from the lather. Write for free sample and special "razor saver" circular. Why not know the truth?

3-IN-ONE OIL CO., 121 New St. New York City

## GUNN SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

Our New Catalogue Mailed FREE Will Please You

It is the fashion book of sectional bookcases, showing the newest designs in the popular Sanitary Clavfoot and Mission Styles, as well as our pleasing Standard.

Gunn Sectional Bookcases are known the world over for one feature that will interest you—their prices are lower than others. This is because of a big saving in freight as they are the only bookcases shipped flat.

There are no disfiguring iron bands to hold the sections together; the doors are easily removed and are roller bearing and non-binding—the finish and workmanship high grade, making a handsome and durable piece of furniture at a low cost. Sold by furniture dealers everywhere, or direct where not in stock. Write today for our new bookcase catalogue.

Desk catalog sent on request. GUNN FURNITURE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

## The Gilliam Engine Hood Cover

Makes motoring even more delightful in winter than in summer. It covers your entire engine like a glove, is made of all Wool Heavy Felt, covered with Water-Proof Drill, Pantasote, or Leather.



Pat. applied for.

It Keeps Your Engine Warm and Dry and always ready to start on the first turn,

### IN ZERO WEATHER

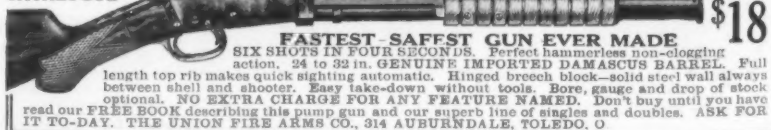
just the same as in summer. Endorsed by motorists everywhere. Write for full description and prices, Booklet "C."

A POSITIVE PROTECTION—AN ORNAMENT

Made to fit any car

THE GILLIAM MFG. CO., CANTON, OHIO

### ASK FREE FOR CATALOGUE



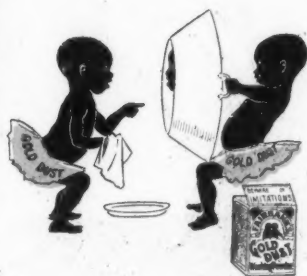
FASTEST—SAFEST GUN EVER MADE  
SIX SHOTS IN FOUR SECONDS. Perfect hammerless non-clogging action. 24 to 32 in. GENUINE IMPORTED DAMASCUS BARREL. Full length top rib makes quick sighting automatic. Hinged breech block—solid steel wall always between shell and shooter. Easy take-down without tools. Bore, gauge and drop of stock optional. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR ANY FEATURE NEEDED. Don't buy until you have read our FREE BOOK describing this pump gun and our superb line of singles and doubles. ASK FOR IT TO-DAY. THE UNION FIRE ARMS CO., 314 AUBURNDALE, TOLEDO, O.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



# PLACE YOUR TRUST IN FAIRBANK'S SOAPS

## Gold Dust



GOLD DUST is an antiseptic washing powder that works wonders. It not only removes the visible dirt and grease, but goes deep after every hidden particle and minute impurity—sterilizes as well as cleanses—and leaves everything it touches clean, pure, wholesome, safe.

If you want to reduce the muscular effort of household cleaning, let GOLD DUST show you the way.

*Don't use Soap, Naphtha, Borax, Soda, Ammonia or Kerosene. The Gold Dust Twins need no outside help. For washing dishes, scrubbing floors, cleaning woodwork, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleaning bathroom pipes, refrigerators, etc., softening hard water, washing clothes, and making the finest soft soap.*

"Let the Gold Dust Twins do your work"

## Fairy Soap



Plenty of second grade soap masquerades under strong perfumes and dyes, and sells at a fancy price.

FAIRY SOAP is white—undyed—and is made from edible fats. It costs but 5c a cake because it contains no needlessly expensive perfume.

FAIRY SOAP—the handy, floating, oval cake—is daintily wrapped in tissue and packed in a carton.

When you want *all* soap and no sham, order FAIRY SOAP.

Fairy Soap was granted highest possible awards at both St. Louis and Portland Expositions.

"Have You a little 'Fairy' in your home?"

## Sunny Monday

Laundry Soap



Avoid rosin soaps! True economy means the saving of clothes—not soap. When clothes cost dollars, where soap costs cents, it pays to know what kind of laundry soap you introduce your clothes to.

Sunny Monday Laundry Soap \*(N. R.) is a clothes-saver. It will double the life of your clothes.

Sunny Monday \*(N. R.) will not shrink your flannels, will not make your woolens harsh and "nettley," nor will it fade your colored goods.

\*N. R. means "No Rosin." Sunny Monday Laundry Soap contains no rosin. Rosin cheapens soap but injures clothes.

"Sunny Monday Bubbles will wash away your troubles"

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY—MAKERS—CHICAGO

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

# Welch's Grape Juice



## The equal of fresh, full-ripe Concord Grapes

for only fresh, full-ripe Concord Grapes are used for Welch's Juice. Our process transfers the juice from the luscious cluster to the bottle, unchanged in any way.

In Welch's Grape Juice you may obtain choicest Concord, with their health-giving properties, the year around.

Wherever there is a grocery or drug store there you will find Welch's. Ask for it by name.

If your dealer doesn't keep Welch's, send \$3.00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha. Booklet of 40 delicious ways of using Welch's free. Sample 3-oz. bottle by mail, 10c.

WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., Westfield, N. Y.